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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,457—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	18th Jan.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	25th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th „
* PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	15th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th „

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F. RITCHIE,
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Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. STYRIA	.....	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	.....	4,409	16th April.
S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	23rd April.

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STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 9th January, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	16th Jan., 1902.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th Jan., 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, KARACHI, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th January, 1902.

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S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	3rd Feb. 1902.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 25TH,
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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE,
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By the AMATEUR COMPANY
S. S. "CALEDONIA."
IN AID OF THE
GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.
ON THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1902,
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Under the distinguished patronage of
HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE.

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1. Overture ....Band of Naval Defence.
2. Selection ....Orchestra "Caledonia." with sand and clog dance accompaniment.
3. Comic Song ...."Caledonia"..Mr. Beresford.
4. Violin Solo ....Mr. Burton.
5. Song............Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
6. Naval Display ....Men of H. M.'s S. "Magdala."

By kind permission of Captain HWEETT, R.N.
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9. Comic Song ....Mr. Beresford.
10. Violin Solo..... ....Mr. Burton.
11. Boxing........ ....Ship's Company.
12. Patriotic Song.. .... ..Captain Gordon.

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S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 13th January, 1902.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA." has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 13th January, 1902.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED, at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, for private view to Members and their friends at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 18th January, and the EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on 19th January, 1902.

The Conversazione (for Members and their friends) and the Distribution of Prizes will take place on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1902, at 9 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN daily from 7-30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKET 3 RUPEES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of THUCKER PURSHOTUM LILLADHUR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

VALIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Old Hanooman Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in House No. 46, duly appointed by a Judge's order, dated the 5th day of December, 1901, to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration on behalf of NARRONDAS PURSHOTUM, DWARKADAS PURSHOTUM, PRAGJI PURSHOTUM and BHAGWANDAS PURSHOTUM, the minor Sons of the deceased until one or other of the said minors shall attain his majority.............Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.
D. B. BINNING
The 8th day of January, 1902.
Messrs. LITTLE, & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURNEYWADY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on MONDAY the 27th January, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Bhivrabai (alias Naneebai), widow and executrix of Narayan Luxmonjee, and Shamrao Narayan, the mortgagors, by virtue of the power of sale given to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of September, 1896, the following landed property :

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, with the tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Churneywady, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (418) four hundred and Eighteen square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, now under Ward C. Ward Nos. 3605-3606, and street Nos. 20 and 22, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Ruckmabai, widow of Bajeerao Wishwanath and partly by sweeper's passage, on the west partly by a passage, on the north by a passage leading to Churneywady, and on the south by the property of Crushna Baboolker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary and Fereira, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay 14th January, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, Good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Press.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. Rean's Valuable Furniture, Square Piano, Singer's Sewing Machine, etc., at Hamilton Hotel Compound, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET—TOP FLAT of BUNGALOW, No. 30, Nepean Sea Road, vacated by Mr. Christiansen. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WE ARE GOING.—TO LET prices do most of the talking. The speech will prove interesting to those requiring Travelling requisites, Harness, Boots, Shoes, &c. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electroplating and Bronzing undertaken.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy. Enhardy, the most nutricious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFKNAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-12-2 per case.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled; combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

RS. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
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WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay,
[illegible] CO.,
Chief Representatives at Calcutta.

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105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots. in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermuth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
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Penang.
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Singapore.
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Foochow.

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Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE : MEERUT.

BRANCHES : LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.
BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED;
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years......................	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months.....................	4½
„ 3 Months......	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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MILLERS—EUROPEAN and NATIVE—Only those should apply who are thoroughly conversant with handling and working a Fine Flour-Mill and an Oil Mill, possess experience of the work, and have had independent charge of a Mill for a sufficiently long time. Apply to

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NOTICES.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW to be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th February, 1902. First entry CLOSES on 25th inst.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned—

W. P. KOE, Lieut, R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secs. & Trer.

"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ON the TRANSFER of the BUSINESS of THIS SOCIETY to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which was completed on the 20th of December 1901, we have been APPOINTED to take over the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Universal Life Assurance Society, of which we have hitherto been the Agents and Secretaries, and work the same as a separate Branch, Life Department, of the Chief Office in Edinburgh of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

KING KING & Co.

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED, TEMPORARY Upper and Lower SUBORDINATES for SURVEYS and construction. Age, technical education, qualifications, including linguistic attainments, and last salary, should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates with history of service.

Applications received after the 1st February 1902, will not be considered.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Burma.

Rangoon, 2nd January 1902.

THE AURANGABAD S. & M. COMPANY LIMITED.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED to Nos. 1-3-5-7, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Victoria Buildings, and the services of Mr. Thakordas Jamnadas, the General Manager, have been dispensed with by the Company.

For the removal of the registered office and dispensing with the services of Mr. Thakordas Jamnadas, one of the two partners of the Firm of Secretaries and Agents of the Company, viz., Mr. K. S. DORASWAMI IYER has concurred.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Managing Director.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the exclusive privilege of the Manufacture of ARRACK for the Territories of Mysore inclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for a period of 5 years from 1st July, 1902 to 30th June, 1907, will be received up to NOON MONDAY, the 10th February, 1902, by the Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

2. For the terms and conditions of the Contract, reference may be made to the Government Notification inviting Tenders for Manufacture of Arrack, published in the "Mysore Gazette," dated 19th December, 1901.

P. N. PURNAIYA,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

Bangalore, dated 27th December, 1901.

REMINGTON SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING.

WE are OPENING a SCHOOL of instruction in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, which will be open to the Public on the 1st FEBRUARY. In the meanwhile applications of intending students may be registered at our Address below. The term will be for 3 months, and the fees Rs. 3 per month. Full instruction in duplicating, manifolding and tabulator work will b[illegible] The department is under the control of a European [illegible] from the Remington Company's English headqua[illegible]y years expert experience. There [illegible]t opening in countless offices in Bombay for c[illegible]tors as well as in Government Departments, th[illegible] of Remingtons in use being over 80 per cent of th[illegible]

WARDEN & Co.,
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Sole Agents for Remington Typewriters in Bombay Presidency.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 11.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 3-4	= plus 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= ,,
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 1-8	= ,,
Bar Silver in London	25 3-4	= —1-16
Do. New York	55 3-4	= —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1-2	= —1
Do. New York	4·87 1-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		= ,,
,, Short London Bills 3	,,	= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8	,,	= ,,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 16-32—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.
4·27	4·27	4·27	4·28	4·24
—2	—1½	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	38,000	bales.
Do. last year	19,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	20,000	,,
Do. to Continent	17,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4	
Futures, month of April	8·08	—3
Do. do. July	8·14	—3
Cotton.—Total visible supply	4,150,000	bales.
of which is East Indian	85,000	,,
,, stock in London	5,050	,,
,, quantity in sight	7,080,000	,,
Total forward to consumers	79,000.	
,, actual export	25,000.	
,, imports of the week	209,000.	

Imports of Silver Bullion, ex Caledonia, from London, on Saturday, 11th January, Rs. 8,44,527.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 11th January, 1902:—

Cotton	11,069	bales.
Wheat	781	cwts.
Linseed	931	,,
Rapeseed	3,363	,,
Gingellyseed	10,505	,,
Poppyseed	129	,,
Groundnuts	1,086	,,
Castorseed	3,475	,,
Rice	3,579	,,
Myrabolians	5,990	,,
Cottonseed	6,850	,,

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 23 lakhs down.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JAN. 13.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened at Saturday's closing rates. During the course of the day the bazaar came out as buyers of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 1-16d. for one months delivery, and brought a fair amount. At the close 1s. 4 1-4d. is quoted in some quarters for three months sight bills, but we hear of few offered for sale. We quote:—

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-32d
Do. Demand	1s 4 1-16d
3 months' sight credits	1s 4 1-4d.
Do. France	170 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	135 1-2
Do. Shanghai	184
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady. We opened at 96 for the settlement and close with buyers at an advance of one anna. A small business is passing.

SHARES.—Market steady. Bank of Bombay have been done at 1,255. Petits are quoted 1,525.

FREIGHT.—The market is quiet but steady with little doing. Some relets have again come out for this month's shipment at about 15 for sundry ports.

SEEDS.—A small business has been done in Linseed at Rs. 9 for February and Rs. 8 8-6 for April-May in Castorseed at Rs. 29 1-2 to 29 3-4 for ready, and in small brown Rapeseed at Rs. 6-5 for ready. There is a little enquiry for gingellyseed at former rates in a steady market.

COTTON.—There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton from the mills and exporters to Japan, with very little enquiry for Europe. Ready rates are fully maintained at Saturday's prices. The up-country markets continue stiff and the Sutta market is rising. The closing rate for good Broach for March is Rs. 205 1-2 and Bengals fully good for January Rs. 160 and for March Rs. 161-62.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	163	159	...	January
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	170	164	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	171	165	...	,,
Belati, M.-G.	182	167	...	,,
Khandeish, M.-G.	...	172	...	,,
Oomra Good staple	191	185	...	,,
Jalgaum M.-G.	...	174	...	,,
Akola do. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	184	178	...	,,
Dhamangaun and Poolgaum	184	178	...	,,
Broach M.-G.	207	...	205	15-25 March
Do. do.	206	...	...	Jan. Feb.
Bhownagar (H.G.)	...	...	180	25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	190	do.
Westerns	...	...	182	do

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool 24th, Dec.

Since our last the prices have advanced about 3 to 5 points. Taking it all round, the market has been extremely steady, but idle, as is generally the case in the week preceding Christmas. As regards the crop, and crop movements, we are becoming more and more confirmed in our behalf in a maximum crop of 10,250,000 bales. The most important feature of the last fortnight is a gradual but unmistakable improvement in the state of Continental trade. We may tell you that we have received letters to this effect from the north of France, several parts of Saxony, Alsace, Switzer and, Bohemia, North Italy, Central Russia, etc, which shows that the improvement is really a general one. The welcome improvement will no doubt make further progress. and the state of depression and adversity encountered nearly everywhere until quite recently will be turned into one of activity and prosperity, if only Liverpool keeps steady for a little while longer. Manchester reports continue very favourable, and a large business is being done both for your markets and for China. In America, as reported last week, the cotton trade is practically blooming. The political atmosphere is gradually clearing, and everything looks more hopeful. Taking it all, in all we see no reason to change in all our favorable opinion, nor why we should not continue tho same policy which we have pursued ever since we bought lines of January at 4d for our friends. And if the crop should indicate only 10 1-4 millions nothing can stop cotton from going to 5d.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 11th January, as compared with the statement of the 4th January:—

LIABILITIES	Jan. 4. Rs.	Jan. 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,91,500	44,47,378
Public Deposits at Branches	36,14,754	29,44,512
Other Deposits	4,43,70,116	458,90,340
Post Bills	19,412	18,717
Credits undrawn	23,13,448	21,00,062
Rs.	7,31,09,230	7,29,01,009
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,05,47,531	96,28,881
Other authorised Securities	12,30,245	16,69,244
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	57,05,496	59,87,535
Loans do. do. do.	1,41,04,041	1,65,58,109
Bills discounted and purchased	2,10,38,375	2,20,86,041
Dead Stock	4,02,085	4,02,078
Stamps and Stationery	15,218	15,515
Balances with other Banks	7,00,838	2,60,716
Cash	1,84,64,868	1,61,92,090
Rs.	7,31,09,230	7,29,01,009

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 1-42m., 1-55a. Low water, 7-56m., 7-35a.

Annual Inspection of the Harbour by the Port Trustees.

Afternoon Concert in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m to 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4.30. p. m. to-day.

A RETIRING POLICE OFFICER.—Inspector Framji Bhicaji of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Police, has been granted three months' privilege leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Framji's services to the Bombay Police Force extend over a period of thirty years.

THE FORT COACH FACTORY.—We have received from Mr. Pestonji B. Press, the proprietor, of the Fort Coach Factory, Frere Road, Bombay, a tastefully got up calendar for 1902. The Calendar, which is just the thing for the office, is illustrated by three excellent reproductions of photographs of the Fort Coach Factory workshops.

POSTAL Notice.—A mail for Egypt and Europe via Marseilles, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French S. S. Yarra will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11 A. M, on Thursday the 16 Inst. Letters &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Seetabai, a Hindu woman residing at Mahim was, on Friday last, sitting before a fire when her clothes accidentally caught fire and she was badly burnt about her body. She died two days later from the effects of the burns.—Tilibai, a Hindu girl, aged six, residing with her parents in Bhuleshwar, while playing with lucifer matches, on the 1st instant, accidentally set her clothes on fire. She was seriously burnt about the body, and she died on Sunday.

WE have received a very fine New Year's present from the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press in a Vernacular Wall Calendar, with all the usual information for the New Year. A multiple coloured picture accompanies it with photos of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., R. M. Sayani, Esq. surrounding pictures of The King Emperor Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. The figure of India a female figure clothed in a crimson sari protects the group.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry; will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-30p. m.

March	"Under the Double Eagle."	Wagner.
Overture	"L'Italian in Algieri"	Rossini.
Selection	"La Figlia del Regimento."	Donizetti
Valse	"Les Baisers."	Marcis
Selection	"Pot-Pourri" ...	Lambelet.
Galop	"Wildbad Eisenbahn."	Kauhner

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.—On the 18th of August 1901, Rev. Aug. Muller, S. J., of Kankanady, P. O. Mangalore, appealed to his patients, former pupils, customers, and Mangalorians for a small contribution of at least four annas each, in order to provide larger and better accommodation for the lepers, indigent sick and aged and infirm in his asylums. Fourteen thousand post cards were sent out. Of these six hundred were returned from the Dead Letter Office, the addresses having departed this life. Of the remaining 13,400 so far only 2,500 have answered the appeal. The sum realized (Rs. 3,000) though highly satisfactory as far as the small number of subscribers goes, is however not sufficient to make the much needed improvements and additions. He therefore once more calls, on those who have not as yet sent in their mite, to do so soon, so that he may be able to add in their names in the report which is about to be printed.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BHYNDER.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, recorded on Thursday last, the statement of Hasiban, aged twenty, wife of Abdul Mahomed Sadar, in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where she was under treatment for pnemonia. She said her husband resided at DeLisle Road and was a fireman in the B.B. & C.I. Railway. He and his friend Abdul Aziz took her and her child named Shabuddin, aged two, from the Parel Station in a train to go, as he said, to Ratlam. At Bhynder, at about midnight he asked her to get out and took her to the bridge to show her the sea. Abdul Aziz flung her son into the sea, who must have been drowned. She was also thrown into the sea by her husband but she managed to cling to a tree and getting out in the morning from the water, walked to Borivli, where some of her castemen and a hotelwalla specially assisted her and gave her food and shelter; and at her request sent for her brother named Ghishu from Parel, on the following day. Ghishu was also employed on the railway. With Ghishu arrived her husband and other. On seeing her husband she said "Why is that man brought to me? It was he who threw me and my child into the sea last night." On hearing this her husband ran away and his two companions became alarmed. At night when she was asleep in the hotelwalla's place her husband came and attempted to cut her throat with a knife. She raised an alarm and he was arrested. Abdul Mahomed Sadar and Abdul Aziz were subsequently charged before Mr Shepherd, First Class Magistrate of Thana, with murder and attempted murder and the abetment of the offences. The case stands adjourned.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL AT BOMBAY

THE Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate General at Bombay, has resigned the office from the 1st inst; and Mr. Basil Scott, a near relation of his, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Lang is the fourth son of Mr. James Lang of Croom's Hill House, Blackheath, Kent, and was a student of the Middle Temple in November 1866. He was called to the Bar in 1869, and some years later joined the Bombay Bar, where he had a lucrative practice. He joined the service on the 10th May 1891, when he was appointed acting Advocate General during the absence on of leave Mr. F. L. Latham, and acted as such for six months. Mr. Lang again acted as Advocate General from April 1892 till October 1893, in which latter month he was confirmed in the appointment in succession to Mr. Latham. Mr. Lang was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 23rd June 1897, and held the appointment of Advocate General and Member of the Legislative Council till the 30th December 1900, when he proceeded to Europe on a year's leave on medical certificate. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, the new Advocate General, is a B. A. of Balliol College, Oxon, 1883. At the age of twenty-one, he was a student of the Inner Temple in October 1880; and was called to the Bar in January 1884. He is the second son of the late Mr. Henry Scott, a Bombay merchant.

THE NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE many friends of Mr. C. M. Balliwalla will be glad to learn that he is receiving encouraging support for the building of the New Novelty Theatre on the land granted him by the City Improvement Trust. Mr. Balliwalla is popular among all classes of the native community; and the management of European dramatic companies are often beholden to him for lending them the use of his theatre even at considerable personal sacrifice. He has undertaken to spend a lakh of rupees on the New Novelty building according to plans and designs approved by the Board, and a committee of leading and influential native citizens, with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., as president, has been formed to assist the project of the "Indian Irving," as Mr. Balliwalla is styled by the Native Press of Bombay. Among the other members of the committee are the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Fazalboy Meherally Chinoy, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinath, Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Allana, Sundernath D. Khote, Rao Bahadur Vandekar, &c.

WANTED A "HARRIERS" CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert a proposal for the organisation of a "Harrier's Club" in Bombay which should meet with the general approval of all lovers sport. The object of their Club will be to revive the athletic talent of Bombay and, to establish unity. Any gentleman or lover of this manly game who would like to come forward and make a proposal regarding the furtherance of this Club I would be only too happy for to meet and make the necessary arrangements.—Yours etc.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. F. C. RIMINGTON'S EVIDENCE.

IN connection with the appeal and cross appeal between the Bombay Tramway Company and the Municipal Corporation from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton given on the 26th September last, the Appeal Court, composed of the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, sat yesterday for the purpose of hearing the evidence of Mr. F. C. Rimington, managing director of the Tramway Company, on certain points arising in the appeals. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the company; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., represented the Corporation.

Mr. Frank Cartwright Rimington, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was the managing director of the Tramway Company. Before he had received notice he had considered the question of a notice being given and the stopping of the working of the Tramway. He was advised that the Company had power to stop such working. No final decision was arrived at on the point before the receipt of Mr. Harvey's letter of the 11th March, after that letter witness did not again consider it except in regard to what reply should be sent to that letter. After receipt of the letter of the 13th March he did not again consider the question of stopping the Tramway. He had received no notice from the Corporation stating that they had given they Commissioner no authority to enter into the arrangement mentioned in the correspondence. He first heard that when suggested by Mr. Kirkpatrick in the first hearing of the suit before Mr. Justice Fulton. After March 1901, the Company continued the working of the Tramway and did not consider the advisability of stopping the working. The company had since March made purchases to enable them to carry on the working. Between that date and the hearing of the suit, they had purchased between forty and fifty horses, and had used the corn and hay that was in stock on the 11th and 14th March. All the grain in stock in March had been used and the greater part of the hay by the date of the hearing of the suit. Other minor stores were also used.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he was not prepared to say that if the letters had not been written, he would not have used the minor stores; or the grain and hay. He would probably have used them. In regard to the purchase of horses, he should have taken advice before acting, the horses had not been specially ordered, but were brought for the company in Bombay Before the letter had been written. he had come to no definite conclusion in regard to the stopping of the Tramways. The average daily takings of the company were between Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000, if they had stopped working for a day they would have lost a certain proportion of that income. They would not have lost it all as the drivers were paid by the number of trips run. He believed that the loss of profits would affect the compensation to the paid by the Municipality. He also recognised it would cost a good deal to stop.

Re examined, witness said as they carried about 50,000 people a day; a temporary stoppage of the tramway would have caused considerable inconvenience to the public of Bombay. It was in his mind that the Company could if they wished, have brought considerable pressure to bear on the corporation, by sacrificing a comparatively small sum. If the corporation had given notice that they were not bound by Mr. Harvey's letters, he would have taken legal advice on the point. He had read in the news papers the reports of the corporaton relating to the arrangement with the Brush Company and Mr. Bingham.

The Chief Justice said he did not know haw the other stages of the case were proceeding.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not know, as he had not heard anything.

Mr. Lowndes expressed a hope that there would not be any delay in the matter.

The Court then adjourned.

NOTES FROM SHOLAPUR.

THE EXHIBITION OF NEEDLE WORK.

THE ceremony of awarding prizes to the best articles in the Exhibition of needle work and other arts was held in the Ripon Hall this evening Mr. Maconochie, the Collector, presided. The fine hall was suitably decorated, and a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen attended.

The prizes consisted of fancy silver articles and needle work and were valued at Rs. 150, they were awarded to some 30 ladies for excellence in needle work, and to five gentlemen for other native industries, in the manufacture of alluminum vessels candle and soap making, match-boxes and other arts.

The best prizes in needle work were awarded to Mrs. Joshi of Amraoti, Mrs. Jaffir Mahomad of Sholapur, Mrs. Bakibi of Bijapur, Mrs. Kelaweker of Kolhapur, Mrs. Patwardhan of Poona and Mrs. Kashibai of Hertakar of Baroda. A good many prizes were also won by Sholapur ladies.

The Exhibition has been well supported by Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Akalkot (the President of the Saraswati Mandeer), Rao Saheb Warad, Messrs. Maconochie, Pratt, Milsom and Walchand of Gandhi, and by Rao Bahadurs Vithal Tikaji, Hanmadas Singi, Dashputre and others, and the Sholapur Municipality, the District Local Board and the Shidheswar Fund Punch of Sholapur.

Great credit is due to Mr. Maconochie the Collector and to Rao Saheb Warad who took an active interest in the Exhibition.

It has been settled to have an Industrial Exhibition next Christmas in connection with the Sankrant Fair which brings many people here.

THE CALEDONIA CONCERT.

BELOW we give the programme for Thursday's concert in aid of the Nursing Fund for the Gocaldass Tejpal Hospital. Lady Northcote is expected to be present and the entertainment will doubtless be well worthy of patronage:—

PROGRAMME.

Overture	... ...	Band of Naval Defence.
Selection	... ...	Orchestra. "Caledonia" with Sand and Clog Dance.
Comic Song	... ...	"Caledonia" Mr. Beresford
Violin Solo	... ... do	Mr. Burton
Song	... ...	Mr. Faulkner.
Naval Display	...	Men of H.W.S. Magdala

By kind permission of Captain Hewatt R. N.

Interval	... ...	Selection Band of Naval Defence.

SECOND PART.

Nonsense	... By the one & only	"Mongini"
Indian Clubs	... "Caledonia"	Mr. Lacoohee.
Comic Song	... do	Mr. Beresford
Violin Solo	... do	Mr. Burton.
Boxing	... do	Ship's Company.
Patriotic Song	... do	Capt. Gordon.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	4	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	8	29
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	3	18
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	8	32
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1		5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	20
Total	33	38	130
Total plague deaths to date	161,325	88,511	
Same date last year	52	35	165

PARIS FASHIONS, a weekly Journal, gives the latest toilette news and devices in French and English. Has the usual number of plates with more than the usual amount of style in the dresses and confections built on them. The gossip on fashion is in English, besides descriptions of costumes and millinery and practical notes on the toilette. The models are the very latest and prettiest from Paris. The newest designs and intricacies of fancy-work are not neglected. A cut paper pattern and directions for its use are offered with each issue. Some charming wedding-guest dresses and hats of novel form and bearing the stamp of the most unerring smartness are to be seen in some recent numbers. The contents always include a smart story and some excellent cooking receipts. Threepence is an absurdly small price for so much useful information. With this fashion paper at hand and a cunning dirzi, no lady need fear her social foes.

AN APPEAL BY THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard an appeal on Wednesday in the case of Gokli Godu Naikin against the Collector of Bombay. It was an appeal by the latter from a decision of the Revenue Judge, Mr. Sanders-Slater, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, setting aside the enhancement of assessment made by the Collector. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Smith, acting Government Solicitor, appeared for the Collector, the appellant and defendant, and Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

The plaintiff is the owner of certain land situate at Malabar Hill. In 1899, the Collector gave her notice of enhancement enhancing the assessment to 78 times the present assessment, such enhancement being fixed without any notice to the plaintiff or hearing her objections. The plaintiff then filed a suit in the Revenue Court against the Collector to set aside the attempted enhancement and for other reliefs, alleging that the land was of the pension and tax tenure. The plaintiff alleged that the original pension and tax assessment was Rs. 1-12-3 per year, but in 1880 the land was by mistake assessed by the Collector at Rupees 34-6-1, that is at one pie per square yard. The present attempted enhancement was at 6 annas and 6 pies per square yard, which would come to Rs. 2,681-10-6 per year, that is 78 times the assessment which the plaintiff had been paying since 1880 and about 1520 times the original pension and tax assessment which Government were legally entitled to charge. The suit came on before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Revenue Judge, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, setting aside the enhancement. The learned Revenue Judge held that the land was of the pension and tax tenure, and that the Collector was not justified in charging, as he had done more than the assessment payable for the land as pension and tax. He accordingly awarded the plaintiff refund of the excess assessment paid by her for the last 20 years.

Mr. Kirpatrick, in the course of his address after stating the facts of the case, said the plaintiff has held the land since 1880 and she has paid the assessment (one pie per square yard) ever since. In August 1899, a notice of enhancement was served upon her and thereupon she filed the present suit. The Revenue Judge held that the notice of enhancement was illegal, and that the former levy of one pie was excessive, and that the excess arose on account of some mistake. We say that the conclusions arrived at by the Judge are erroneous. We contend that the plaintiff is precluded from contending that the original levy of one pie was excessive. We say that she accepted the land with certain liabilities towards the landlord. This state of things had remained in existence for upwards of 20 years, and a tenure has thereby been created.

The Chief Justice: Is the lapse of time any element in the case, or would the acceptance of the assessment alone be sufficient?

Mr. Kirpatrick: We submit that the acceptance of the assessment also would "ipso facto" create the tenure. The question is whether the Collector made the new assessment in 1880 under a mistake. We contend that there is no evidence of mistake in the case. The land was newly assessed under the Act of 1876. If this is so, then there can be no mistake. It might be contended that the plot in dispute is a portion of a larger plot which paid pension and tax, and therefore this land also ought to pay pension and tax. Under the Act of 1876, a new assessment was imposed by the Collector. There was nothing to limit his power, unless it be held that pension and tax land is to remain pension and tax land for ever. In the Collector's record, the land ceased to be pension and tax, and consequently the land was entered in the record of lands which are called "Newly Assessed Lands."

The Chief Justice: The plaintiff bought the land as pension and tax and the price was paid, I presume, for the land as being of that tenure.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: After it was purchased, application was made on behalf of the plaintiff to the Collector to have it transferred and the Collector then fixed an assessment and entered it as "Newly assessed land," and the plaintiff has paid such assessment ever since. We do not admit there was any mistake.

The Chief Justice: I do not see how Government or the Collector can change the tenure of lands in this way. There must have been a mistake on the Collector's part, for you admit that it was Pension and tax land originally.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Yes, it was so formerly, but it is not so now. Since 1881 it has ceased to be so.

The Chief Justice: But now can the tenure be changed in this way? You admit that it was formerly pension and tax. What I cannot understand is why Government should act in this way in such a case, and why they should have appealed.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: That, my Lord, is a question of the policy of Government, which I am not concerned with. Government ordered the appeal to be filed.

The Chief Justice: I am not speaking of the policy. It is admitted that the land was originally pension and tax, so there must have been a mistake. I do not see why Government should act in this way and take advantage of the mistake. If it was land which they had improved or spent money upon, the case might be different. You can still consider over the matter.

Mr. Scott: We do not admit my Lord, that there has been any mistake in the case at all. There is nothing to show that the plaintiff knew anything about the tenure.

Mr. Justice Chandavakar: But as a matter of fact the land was of Pension and Tax tenure. That is admitted.

Mr. Scott: When the plaintiff purchased, it was not of that tenure.

The Chief Justice: Pension and Tax land cannot be enhanced.

Mr. Scott: There have been instances, my Lord, when it has been enhanced.

Mr. Kirkpatrick continued his address which was not finished when the Court rose.

A LEOPARD AMOK.

AN EXCITING FIGHT.

THE Bassein correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" says:—An occurrence of an extraordinary nature, unfortunately attended by several accidents, occurred here on Saturday, the 21st. Early in the morning a report was spread that a "tiger" was roaming through the bazaar and mauling the natives. This rumour was received with utter incredulity, but proved to be only too true, as in a short space of time two Burmans and an Italian were carried to the hospital with terrible wounds. A dash was made to the volunteer Headquarters for guns and ammunition, and Messrs. Gordon, Trutwein and Garnier, with the Sergeant Instructor, made their way to the spot where the animal had been seen. They were there met by the Deputy Commissioner and others, and began a hunt. Some time elapsed when a terrified Madrassi colie rushed back to the station with the news that the "tiger" had badly and seriously mauled Mr. Gordon as well as another, but had been ultimately shot. A Burma, Maung Moh, sitting huddled in his blanket outside his house in Zeyhoung road, first saw the animal coming down the same, when without warning it sprang upon him and mauled him, inflicting wounds with claws and teeth all over the head, face and neck. Leaving his first victim he next attacked a boy Meecoo, clawing his head and lacerating his cheek. At this point an Italian approached with a bamboo spear with which he drove the animal off, only to receive in his turn a good mauling, again on head, face and neck. Excitement now reigned supreme, and with shouts and yells the animal was pursued, until it took refuge in a small plot of jungle near a Mosque, where the shooting party arrived. On the side of this jungle is a ditch containg about five feet of water, and after firing four shots in the imagined direction of the beast the party separated to either side. Mr. Gordon remaining where he was. But before the others had time to move far the low growl of the animal was heard and the word was passed round that the leopard was mauling Mr. Gordon. It appears that as some went away Mr. Gordon approached the patch of growth, but before he was able to fire he was pounced upon, and man and animal rolled over into the ditch. Here a struggle took place, Mr. Gordon striving with both hands to keep the animal from biting and clawing his head and face. With great bravery a Burman jumped in with a dah and struck at the animal, which released its hold and tried to crawl out of the ditch, but as its head appeared it was promptly despatched by Mr. Trutwein with a bullet through its skull. Mr. Gordon was immediately taken to hospital where on examination it was found that he was suffering from no less than two dozen wounds apparently from the animal's claws, save a bite in the middle of the right arm. His head was badly clawed both front and back and the right arm lacerated. Immediate attention was given to all the patients by Major Castor and his assistants, and though for some days the gravest anxiety was felt it is hoped that all danger is past and a speedy recovery may be made. This event naturally caused the greatest excitement and crowds visited both the hospital and the Deputy Commissioner's courtyard where the beast had been taken, but it was subsequently removed to Talaingyoung quarter where suspended in a banyan tree it was an object of curiosity—and of strange expressions of execration—to the numbers who flocked to see it.

One mystery remains:—Whence came it and why? For it is, contrary to the ordinary habit of leopards to approach stations, much less to prowl through them in daylight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain A Collins, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Janita, 2,279 tons, Captain A Ford, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Port Elizabeth, 21st December, in ballast.

THE steamer Claverdon, 2,085 tons, Captain F W Pailser, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, 5th January, in ballast.

THE steamer Trentham Hall, 2,668 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Natal via Colombo, in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2,476 tons, Captain J Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain J E Davidson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of duty-paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3,383 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, R N R, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 30th December, brought a cargo of coal.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2,322 tons, Captain McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, 14th December, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Valentia, 2,111 tons, Captain D Richards, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Batoum, 18th December, brought a cargo of 1,45,060 cases kerosine oil. During the voyage she experienced strong N-E monsoon and adverse currents.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain H O Sharpe, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Calcutta, 10th December, via coast ports, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Boiser, Mrs Dewing, Mr and Mrs Brajanica and 3 children, and 23 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Claverdon s	Pailser	Aden, Jan 5
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, Dec 14
	Trentham Hall s.	Black	Natal, Dec 21

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Ahmedi s	Davidson	Calcutta

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Ula, Collins, for Calcutta.
,, Morocco, Boxhall, for Hull via Karachi.
,, Dido, Pickering, for Karachi.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Janeta, for Hall, Havre, &c.
,, Hispania, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.
,, Aston Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Fultala, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Claverdon for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
Dec. 28	Vortigern	Calcutta
Jan. 4	Baron Cowdor	Calcutta
8	Elax	Batoum
11	Matiana	Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 10—Steamer Rauenthaler (German), Freeden, Hamburg 15th Nov touched at Antwerp 22nd Nov, Port Said 6th, Suez 9th and Colombo 25th Dec, and Rangoon 2nd Jan.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10—Steamers Virawa, Shahzada, Rajpootana, Vindobona and Flamingo.

DAILY IMPORTS—JANUARY 13

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—2 pipes still wine, 60 cases burgu[illegible] cases gin, Phipson and Co; 51 casks provision, [illegible] ally; 91 cases oilmanstore, provision, &c, a[illegible] wine, D Cowasjee; 42 cases provision, &c, R [illegible] and Co.

Oriental s—12 cases medicine, &c, B Spencer and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—55 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Peninsular s—210 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee,

FROM BOULOGNE.

Peninsular s—100 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

AT noon yesterday at the United Free Church of Scotland Esplanade Road, the marriage took place of Mr. Lennox Wright, partner in Messrs. George Service and Company, and Miss Mary Graham Willetts, the bride was given away by Dr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Speakman of Messrs. Gaddum and Company, being the best man. The church was tastefully decorated, with green foliage and choice flowers. The Rev. Wilkie Browne, M.A., conducted the service, which was fully choral. After the ceremony the happy couple proceeded to the vestry to sign the register, the witnesses being Dr. D. Macdonald, Mr. Speakman and Mr. George Service. A reception was held at Readymoney House, Apollo Bunder, the residence of the bridegroom, where the usual toasts were drunk. The happy couple left the Victoria Terminus by the 2 o'clock train in a special saloon for Matheran, where they will spend their honeymoon.

A HANDSOME POLO TROPHY.

MESSRS. LUNN and Blockley of Bombay have just completed to the order of H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Nawanagar, a splendid trophy which is to be competed for annually in the Jamnagar Polo Tournament. It is a model of a polo player and is an excellent specimen of the Silver Smith's art, the figures of the player and the pony being admirably executed. They are mounted on a polished ebony stand which is fitted with plates for the names of the teams who may win the trophy at successive tournaments.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 13.

Monday:—The barometric changes over India are slight and unimportant and the general pressure conditions over India are fairly normal, in Berar the depression having entirely disappeared. Changes in the Persia area are large. The barometer has risen with strong northerly wind at Bushire and was fallen at Jask with strong South West wind, so that the depression continues to exist, but has not advanced much. Winds are freshening somewhat over the Bay but are light and variable elsewhere. Thunderstorms have occasioned the following showers:—False Point 0·03 inch; Cuttack 0·59 inch and Gopalpore 0·05 inch; but this is the only rainfall reported. The mean temperature is higher than usual except over the Central Punjab and the Central India plateau where it is in trifling defect. The excess is large and about six degrees in Gujarat and Khandesh. Both day and night temperatures have been ten degrees above the normal at Simla and Murree and fifteen above normal in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 13TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Raipur the pressure changes have been small.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Bhavnagar Raipur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Goa, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The temperature, both, maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in most places. The maximum temperature varied from 93° at Surat to 71° at Lahore and the minimum from 38° at Lahore to 78° at Goa, Mangalore and Negapatam.

The sky is cloudy to overcast at Jacobabad, Lahore, Ajmere and Coimbatore.

There has been no rain at any station.

Whether is fine and quiet all over the reporting area.

WEATHER DURING LAST WEEK.

The most unusual feature noticeable in the last week has been an absence of cold weather storms in the north and the continued existence of a low-pressure area along the West Coast and in the Arabian Sea. In consequence the weather was generally cloudy over nearly the whole country and showers were received in all districts except in Sind, Rajputana, the greater part of Gujarat, north Malabar and the Konkan, and at Sholapur, Bijapur Belgaum, Akola, Nagpur and Raipur. The day and night temperatures were in excess of normal in Malabar, the Bombay Presidency, Berar and at most stations in the Central Provinces. No rain fell in the Panjab, where it was most urgently needed.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—WILLETTS—January 13, at United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, by Rev W E Wilkie Brown, M A., Peter Lennox, eldest son of the late James Wright, Helensburgh N B, to Mary Graham, fourth daughter of the late David G Willetts, and of Mrs Willetts, Reddal Hill House, Cradley Heath, Staffs.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—December 24, at Palm Lodge, Elliot's Road, The Luz, Mrs Louisa Clarke, relict of T G Clarke, Esq, Senior Magistrate of Madras, aged 76.

REYNS—December 28, at Gorakhpur, of ulceration of the liver, Peter Reyns, of Brussels, Engine Driver, Bengal North Western Railway, aged 48.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th January 1902.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at both Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday the 16th instant at 8-45 p.m.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet as follows:—
At Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) after drill.
At Fort Head-quarters on Thursday the 16th instant after drill.

4. A Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, on Thursday the 16th instant at 7 a.m.

5. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 18th instant as follows:—No. 1 and 2 Companies at 4 p.m., and No. 3 Company at 2-30 p.m. sharp, to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

6. It is notified for information that the Commanding Officer has decided in order to increase the efficiency of the Corps that men to qualify to obtain prizes under the B. V. A. prize scheme must have put in 20 gun drills and 3 attendances at gun practice and to qualify for any prize given by Officer of the B. V. A. Carbine Association men must qualify as above and likewise do their class firing.

7. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
839 Gr C F W O'Brien posted to No. 1 Sub-Division No. 3 Company from 11th instant.
840 Gr M Brett posted to No. 3 Sub-Division No. 2 Company from 9th instant.

8. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 11th instant:—Gr W J Ingham.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1902.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN GERMANY.

WE trust that the extraordinary outburst of anti-English feeling which has been manifested in Germany and the anti-German feeling in England has now reached its height and will subside as rapidly as it rose. Whether Mr. Chamberlain gave just cause for German indignation or not—we do not admit that he did—nothing that he intended or said can be held to have justified the attack which was made upon him and the British Army in the German Parliament the other day. Our first intimation of the latest development of Anglophobia was the statement that Count von Bulow had severely censured a Deputy for vilifying Mr. Chamberlain and the British Army. The nature of that vilification we were not told, but a Calcutta contemporary learns that the member described Mr. Chamberlain as the most accursed scoundrel on God's earth, and the British army as being composed of thieves and brigands. We are not sure that the German Chancellor might not have prevented this extravagance, if he had but expressed himself more diplomatically in his reference to Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech: "Should a minister try to justify his policy by foreign examples," he remarked, "great caution was necessary, otherwise he risked being misunderstood and hurting foreign feelings. He was ready," he continued, "to assume, and after the assurances received was bound to assume that there was no such intention in this case." Count von Bulow knew full well that Mr. Chamberlain's remarks would not bear the construction put upon them by so large a section of the German press, and he knew too that the Colonial Secretary uttered not one word for which he could not quote both chapter and verse. When then he added: "the lack of caution, was more regrettable in the case of a Minister referring to a country which had always entertained friendly relations and the continuance of which was of equal interest to both parties," he committed an unfortunate indiscretion, which, contrary doubtless to his intention, set a bad example to less capable and certainly more excitable persons. The member apparently was misled by the Chancellor's implied censure of Mr. Chamberlain, after his professed acceptance of assurances that he had no desire to wound German susceptibilities. And he seems to have aimed at currying favour with the Chancellor by "supporting" him. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, in all matters, and the "enthusiastic member," who may be safely classed with the former, was, we imagine, the German counterpart of some of our own members of Parliament whose utterances we know how to assess at their legitimate value. His observations would have been better ignored altogether. We do not think Count von Bulow had any intention of being offensive, and the comments of the English press do not accuse him of intentional insult. The "Standard," we were told, considered the Chancellor quite unjustified in assuming that there was anything in the nature of an apology offered for Mr. Chamberlain's speech. We have yet to learn that the Count led his hearers to believe that the fact was otherwise. And the "Times" expresses its regret that German insults to the British Army were not repudiated.

Here the matter might well have rested. But as the over-zealous deputy added to those insults, the Chancellor's reproof was condemned as too mild. Popular resentment, he said, even of the appearance of an aspersion on the German Army was quite comprehensible; but if he wished to make that an excuse for changing Germany's attitude in the South African War, or of creating unfriendly relations with a people with whom Germany is bound by weighty interests he (Count von Bulow) would have nothing to do with it. Germany's interests required peaceful and friendly relations with England and he hoped that in future nothing would interfere with the endeavour to maintain such. Possibly if the Chancellor had been able to give more consideration to the point, he would have announced his lack of sympathy with such attacks in a more pronounced manner. But before pronouncing judgment on him we must remember the circumstances in which the speech was made. Chancellors are but human, and the House having just been informed that the imperial revenues showed a greater deficit than had ever before been known in Germany, it was but natural he should wish to draw a red-herring across the trail and divert attention from the disagreeable features of the Budget. He was anxious to avoid alienating the Anglophobists in the Reichstag. A year ago in addressing the House on the subject of Mr. Kruger's visit, he refrained from expressing himself in anything but an equivocal manner, with the idea of pleasing all and offending none. He, as Imperial Chancellor, he said, "had to wear his heart in his head in questions of foreign politics. It was not their business to play the part of a Don Quixote towards England, and all German interests counselled and compelled the independent calm and neutral attitude which the Government had adopted toward South African troubles." That language was given to us to enable us to conceal our thoughts and that diplomacy is sometimes but a synonym for deception has been fairly well exemplified on many historic occasions. And had it not been for the protest it evoked, Count von Bulow would not have objected to Germany fully entertaining the belief that England had apologised for Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech. If the deputy, who made the strictures on the Colonial Minister and the British Army, were any but an obscure individual, the German Chancellor's reproof was not sufficiently severe. "Never was such a gross insult to a friendly nation in a foreign Parliament met with such a mild rebuke," says the "Times." Perhaps not. But we have only ourselves to blame for that. We forgave the German Emperor his fatuous telegram to Mr. Kruger and overlooked the gross insults offered by the Duke of Orleans to the late Queen. We have permitted members of our own Parliament to talk arrant treason, to describe a Chanchellor of the Exchequer as Judas Iscariot, and a Premier, as a lineal descendant of the impenitent thief at Calvary. All this without resenting it or punishing the offenders. If the foreigner, who never can or will understand an Englishman, comes to the conclusion that we like this sort of thing, need we be surprised?

We notice that the obvious desire of a part of the German press—the better class we presume—is to close the controversy, declaring that the differences between England and Germany resemble a family squabble which is soon set right in view of common interest. That part of the German press is wise and its parallel is distinctly happy. "Calchas" in the "Fortnightly" urges that German Government aims are much more dangerous to us than German national enmity, and that the chief significance of the outburst of Anglophobia is the reinforcement it gives to the German Government in the carrying out of its designs. The writer urges that German hostility does not depend upon the Boer War, but upon a permanent rivalry of interests. And Mr. Chamberlain is apparently, to some extent at all events, in agreement with the writer. In a speech delivered at Birmingham on Saturday night he endorsed the protest by the "Times," that England had offered no apology for what he had said, which had been misrepresented and misconstrued. Mr. Chamberlain declared that he withdrew nothing, qualified nothing, and defended nothing. He would not follow the example set him, and to give lessons to a foreign minister, neither would he accept any. He was responsible only to his sovereign and his countrymen, a sentiment, which we doubt not, was applauded to the echo. German feelings of hostility for England, he said, had existed more or less for a century, and always came to the surface when we are in difficulty, but had never done us serious harm. Mr. Chamberlain was feeling exasperated when he said this. But it cannot be denied that the statement was based upon a substantial substratum of truth. Bismarck never missed an opportunity of adding fuel to the flames of anti-English feeling. But what of it all, when as Mr. Chamberlain, reminded his hearers and through them a much larger audience, that if ever again we have to fight for our existence against the world in arms we shall do it, supported by the sons of Britain in every quarter of the globe? We are not beholden to Germany for anything. That country has more to hope from us than we from them. The Chancellor was right when he said that Germany's interests required peaceful and friendly relations with England. If Germany is for peace, we hope that nothing will occur to interfere with her Government's desire to maintain it. We hope too that her conduct towards us will be less open to misconception. At the same time the squabble cannot but be regarded as an unworthy one. Like many another it was based on misconception first and misrepresentation afterwards. But we trust the troubled seas will now subside. They have been troubled too long.

THE SHANGHAI COTTON TRADE.

WHEN the cotton industry was introduced into Shanghai, a glowing picture of its future was painted. With the advantage of a capital geographical situation, and the prospect of abundance of cheap labour, it was boldly prophesied that the supply never would equal the demand. But up to the present things have not fallen out in the smoothly pleasant way which was indicated in the prospectuses when the present companies were promoted. Indeed the mills are now being run at a loss. That cotton which is being turned out seems just to meet local requirements, and if millowners make an attempt to extend the market for their cotton, and to go further afield, they immediately come into competition with Western and Indian manufacturers to find that they have no chance. The natives themselves with their usual conservatism prefer worse made—and dearer goods—to those turned out by the mill, and sit spinning at their own spinning wheels hardly out of the shadow of the mills. The failure of the mills themselves is said to be due to the scarcity and inefficiency of labour. Of course, for some years millowners did not expect to have a thoroughly competent staff of operatives, but progress is made slower than was ever anticipated. Mill superintendents are doing their best, but the difficulty of the language, and the conservatism of the Chinese are heavy odd to fight against. Moreover, it has been found almost impossible to get adult labour in anything like sufficient quantities, and consequently children have to be employed on machines which in Lancashire would only be given to the oldest and most experienced hands. The result is heavy loss, due to depreciation in machinery owing to bad usage. The North China "Daily News," after setting forth the various difficulties with which cotton manufacturers have to contend, suggests, as a possible remedy to the present unsatisfactory state of things, that there should be at least two practical cotton men on each Board of Directors; the managers and superintendents should suffer less interference and be allowed a freer hand in the control of the business, especially as relates to the purchase and selection of cotton and the sale of yarns; the capital in at least two or three companies should be reduced; child-labour should be discouraged; and there should be fewer intermediaries, agents, &c., and far less "squeeze." All this advice seems to be very good, though it is rather difficult to see how that, having reference to child-labour, is to be carried out. And, then, when it is remembered that the skill of the Lancashire operative is the result of a century of training, one could hardly expect even a practised Chinaman to aspire to such excellence. However, notwithstanding all these initial difficulties and losses, there seems to be no reason whatever why the Shanghai cotton trade should not in the future aspire to that happy state of things when the industry was first instituted. Too much has been expected at the beginning—cotton manufacturers in Shanghai will have to wait a little longer for results.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA, so far as she can see, is pursuing a far sighted policy in the Far East generally, but particularly as regards her government of the new sea-port Dalny, the terminus of the Siberian Railway. Already twelve million roubles have been expended on the construction of the town and 23 millions more will be spent upon the city before it is completed. The harbour, it is stated, is large enough to float the whole of China's shipping, and every effort is to be put forward to attract trade to the new port. In the first place the harbour has been widened and deepened, and now the largest of vessels can enter it without a pilot, even at low tides. It is to be an entirely free port, no customs house will be established, and tonnage and dock and warehouse taxes are to be as low as possible. Every attraction that can be offered to trade will be offered. Then shipping-masters will find that the cost of conveyance from dock to railway is absurdly low, and that they can land their goods with the least possible expense as cooly hire is as cheap as anywhere in the world. Dalny, however, will be a "free" port in more senses than one. The same facilities that are offered to Russians will be offered to foreigners—no restrictions whatever will be placed upon alien immigrants. The Corporation will consist not merely of members selected by Government but will be popularly elected. Even in this direction the only restriction will be that there must be two Russians on the Corporation and not more than two Chinese. The town is to be built with a view to securing the best sanitary arrangements possible, parks and recreation ground will be provided, everything will be done on the plan of a European city. The Chinese quarters will be quite separate. In April land will be offered by auction to the highest bidders though most is now being sold privately by the Railway Corporation. This month the Central Manchurian Railroad is to be opened and there will be through cars from Dalny to St. Petersburg. Already the journey has been accomplished in 21 days. Russia evidently intends to make Dalny the first port of the Chinese sea, and at the present rate of progress she bids fair to do it quickly.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward mails of the 3rd instant left Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 12th instant, and is expected here on or about the 23rd instant. The same Company's s. s. Austria left Calcutta for Trieste on the morning of the 11th instant.

THE Commander-in-Chief, with a portion of the Army Headquarters Staff, has left Calcutta for the Secunderabad Camp-of-Exercise.

PROFESSOR Marshall, the newly appointed head of the Indian Archæological Department, is expected to join his appointment next month at Calcutta.

THE leave granted to Colonel the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, is ninety days. He leaves Bombay for England next Saturday.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st December 1901 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 109,950 maunds and Rs. 319 in the earnings.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday. Mr. Chandavarkar's is the first instance of a pleader-judge presiding on that side of the court.

A CUSTOMS Circular states that the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, has replied to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, that generators for making soda water which are worked by steam power and are not adapted for working by manual or animal power are exempt from import duty under entry No. 14 of schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

WE are requested to state that the comparison instituted between the Remington and another make of typewriter in the columns of our contemporary, in its Saturday's issue, is somewhat open to misconstruction. The Government of India having had experience of many makes of typewriters adopted the Remington as the official machine to be purchased for all departments, by resolution No 3589-s.r. July 21st 1900, and Resolution No. 506, dated January, 1st 1901. By a further resolution passed at Simla in August of 1901 permission was accorded to purchase other makes as well as Remingtons if officials desired any other make, the result of this being that the number of Remingtons purchased by the Governments of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively have been larger than ever before, the last three months constituting a record. The agents claim that the Government of India have many more Remingtons in use than all other makes of typewriters put together.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph was leaving the Church of St. Antonius the other day after attending the ceremony of consecration, when a lad dressed as a baker's apprentice pushed his way through the crowd, evaded the swarms of detectives, and ran right up to the Emperor's carriage, which was already in motion. He held up a letter which he wanted to hand to the Emperor, and Francis Joseph had the carriage stopped to take the missive. It ran as follows:—"Dear Mr. Emperor.—My mother has been very ill for many years, and no hospital will admit her because she is an incurable. I can earn enough for myself, but I cannot earn enough to give my sick mother the things she needs. I beg you, dear Mr. Emperor, to order that she shall be admitted to some hospital." Two hours later (says the Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Leader)" an ambulance arrived before the lad's home, and conveyed his mother to a charitable institution, where she can end her days in peace.

LORD SALISBURY has a reputation for being singularly detached from the world of men and affairs. It has been said that he has never spoken to Mr. Morley; it is also said that poor Mr. Foley, of the Foreign Office, has to submit to be called Mr. Flower, or Mr. Fowler, or anything but Foley. Here is a story that has just come to me, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." It is typical—I offer no other credential for it. Lord Salisbury, the Bishop of London, and many others, so runs the story, happened to be in a room with the King. The King said to the Bishop:—"Do you know what Lord Salisbury has just said about you? He pointed you out and asked, 'Who is that young-looking cleric?'" And then, to save embarrassment of the Bishop, his Majesty, with that invariable geniality which is all his own, added, "But you need not mind that. I just showed him the latest photograph of myself, and after looking at it some moments in silence he said sympathetically, 'Poor old Buller.'"

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE REAL CHRISTIAN, (a) by Lucas Cleeve, is a study in the bringing up of an only son by a widowed mother. She makes the experiment of training him to live without meat, and teaches him marvellous self-control in every way. In fear and trembling she lets him take shape at school and college. The result is satisfactory though her friends often smile and ask after the development of her John the Baptist. The scheme of the story is not unlike that of "Eleanor" by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. We have the widow, though younger, more strong-minded, and less self-sacrificing, the young inexperienced girl who unconsciously gains the real Christian's heart, and thereby embitters the widow, who had made up her mind to annex him. Harold Trafford is earnest in all he undertakes, deeply religious, and logical. The eternal feminine enters his life in three divisions, in Lady Fellcroft, the widow, who had become a Catholic and meant to convert him primarily and marry him later, in Vi Spicer, a beautiful girl, whose "rescue" he was ordered to undertake by the clergyman who worked in an East End parish, and finally in Irma de Clary, the daughter of a murderer whom the Christian, in his secular character of a barrister, is engaged to defend. It would be unnatural if, being a real and fervent Christian, he succeeded in attaining earthly happiness, but there was no reason why a strong-minded and hard-hearted young woman should compass his misery and that of the young girl who loved him devotedly. That she did effectually impose her own will on both is hard, but it helps to put her in the wrong in the story and to emphasise Lucas Cleeve's dislike of Rome and her converts. Harold, when his beloved becomes the wife of an Anglican clergyman, journeys to Rome and there enters her communion, seeking peace, and occupation. He passes out at the other side eventually and it is then, we suppose, the perfection of his Christianity is attained, for he preaches his own special doctrine and has many followers. The story aims at showing how a single-minded man holding himself well in hand, acts in the most difficult and perplexing situations. The Christian can entertain love and hate, and the ordinary weaknesses, but he is quite capable of rising above them. The girl he falls in love with is a marvel of self sacrifice, but we do not find that her Christianity is held up to any special admiration, but then she was only a woman.

V. R. I. Her Life and Empire, (b) by His Grace the Duke of Argyll K. T. An immense mass of information of all grades of importance hurriedly thrown together with little attempt at literary style goes to make up the 371 pages of this volume. The illustrations are well chosen and pleasant to turn to from the letter press.

PAPA, LIMITED, (c) is a comedy comically illustrated. Two vessels collide in the middle of the Atlantic, a baby is picked up, the sole survivor lashed to a hen coop. Telegrams for friends are sent through the world. Twelve claimants appear; among whom Lloyd's chooses seven who form Papa, Limited. This multiple parent proceeds to bring up the child, and the child so brought up finds herself heavily weighted by the sevenfold parent.

KING FRITZ'S A. D. C. (d)—The scene is laid in a minor German Court. There is not much variety or subtlety in the characters but they are drawn with clear outlines, and the story has a healthy go in it that carries the reader on from the tragic beginning of Gerald Sinchester's career to the satisfactory clearing of the cloud and a contented married state.

The literature of HINDU SOCIAL REFORM, (e) as it is at present, consists of little more than stray periodical articles and the published reports of social conferences. Mr. H. D. Kantawala's work, dealing exhaustively with the various phases of this important problem must, therefore, prove welcome to those interested in the great movement to which, among others, the late Mr. Ranade consecrated the best part of his life. One thing which we would like here to mention as specially noteworthy is that Mr. Kantawala's book is written in Gujarati, and has thus greater chances of finding access to the Hindu home than any written in the English language. But even apart from this, Mr. Kantawala's treatment of his subject—which is throughout systematic—is worthy of imitation by some of our native writers. He comes to his subject, not in the spirit of a dilettante, but as one who has carefully studied the question in all its bearings; one who has strongly felt, and who, in [illegible] the book, relieves himself of an evergrow[illegible]en. Hence it is that his words have the no[illegible]ity; and though he is not always striki[illegible]al, he is neither dull nor insipid. Mr. [illegible]'s introductory essay on the evolution of society, the materials for which he has in great part drawn from Herbert Spencer's sociology, seems to be beyond the comprehension of the average reader, but excepting this there are throughout the book little essays on moral subjects which even school-going children may be made to read with great advantage. The essays are couched in language, at once simple and idiomatic; for the author has struck a happy medium between the highly Sanskritised Gujarati of the Hindu school of writers and the patois which passes under the erroneous name of Parsi-Gujarati.

A second edition,—revised and enlarged—of THE STUDENTS' ENGLISH-GUJARATI DICTIONARY (f) has been published by Bhagu Farekchand Karbhari. He has been assisted in his praiseworthy task by seven educated men, and no small amount of care and patience must have been expended in the effort to make this dictionary useful to the student. Mr. Karbhari has rewritten the contents of the first edition which was quickly exhausted. It contains over 25,000 English words, giving the pronunciation, the Latin or Greek roots of important words, and the Gujarati or English equivalents of each word. It is strictly English-Gujarati not Gujarati-English, but being explanatory it should be of considerable assistance to the Gujarati translator of English. Every change possible in word making finds a place; "worriment" we meet with, explained as trouble or anxiety, and wonderfulness, disesteem, and disenable, wontedness, and wisely-words not ordinarily met with, but probably the compiler finds they are current among Indian students of English and accepts them. The price of the dictionary is three rupees bound in cloth.

A third edition of COLLOQUIAL DIALOGUES (g has just been published. It is by the late Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, who led many a neophyte on his way to the Hindustani higher standard. It is an easy guide to conversation, and is supposed to teach the language without a Munshi. It is not high but, it represents the common Hindustani dialect with which we are familiar in the Bombay Presidency, where the classic language is practically unknown. Every day life requires this common or garden medium, and this useful little book supplies in the shortest space a wonderful amount of it.

Mr. Bhagwanlal R. Badshah has written a short elegy on Queen Victoria in Gujarati, entitled "Gujarat's Memorial Tribute to Victoria, R.I." (h) It is a proof of the loyalty of the author and should be welcome to Gujaratis who cherish the memory of the late Queen.

(a) THE REAL CHRISTIAN, by Lucas Cleeve, Long's Colonial Library.
(b) V. R. I., HER LIFE AND EMPIRE, by the Duke of Argyll, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.
(c) PAPA LIMITED, by W. Carter Platts, Long's Colonial Library.
(d) KING FRITZ'S A. D. C., by Frank Hird, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.
(e) HINDU SOCIAL REFORM, by H. D. Kantawala.
(f) THE STUDENTS' ENGLISH-GUJARATI DICTIONARY, by Bhagu Farekchand Karbhari, Three Rupees.
(g) COLLOQUIAL DIALOGUES in Hindustani, by Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Education Society's Press, Bombay, 2 rupees.

The funeral service of the late General Collett held in South Kensington on the morning of the 27th December, was attended by Lord Roberts, Sir Henry Norman, General Allen Johnson, and many other of his Indian comrades and contemporaries. General Collett, as all who knew him in India will be aware, was devoted to natural science, and, as a botanist especially, was far above the level of the amateur. It is satisfactory to know that his work on the Flora of the Simla Himalaya, to which he had dedicated his closing years, is complete, the final proofs having passed through his hands shortly before he was laid low by his last illness

TELEGRAMS.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF A LAAGER.

BRUCE HAMILTON'S SUCCESSES.

THE FIGHT WITH CHRISTIAN BOTHA.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Colonel Wing, on the 11th inst., surprised a Boer laarger near Ermelo, capturing 42 including three of the chief officers of the Staats artillery.

General Bruce Hamilton's columns accounted for 105 Boers in the ten days' expedition on the Swazi border.

A Boer doctor reports that the Boer losses in the fight between the British and Christian Botha on the 4th instant were 42 killed and 73 wounded.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

28th Dec. near Edenburg—Wounded slightly, Lieutenant J. Schultz, Driscoll's Scouts.

2nd. Jan. at Halfontein, Killed—Lieut. R. H. Woodhouse, Imperial Yeomanry.

3rd Jan. at Zwartwater—Wounded severely, Lieutenant J. Mitchell, 6th New Zealand Mounted Infantry.

4th Jan. near Bankop—Wounded severely, Lieut. G. J. Ball, 5th Victorian Mounted Infantry. Near Ermelo—Killed, Major Vallentin, Somerset Light Infantry. Wounded, since dead, Lieutenant R. Johnston, Imperial Yeomanry. Wounded severely Captain E. B. T. Parsons, R. F. A. Captain Leigh, 2nd Hampshires, and Captain H. R. Carter and Lieutenant J. B. Higginson, Queensland Bushmen.

7th Jan. at Standerton—Died of dysentery, Lieutenant R. Finilin, Johannesburg Mounted Rifles. At Mafeking, Basutoland—Died of enteric Lieutenant Cathcart, 4th Worcestershires.

10th Jan. at Roodkrantz—Wounded severely, Captain Gibbs, 2nd West Riding Regiment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The obvious desire of a part of the German press is to close the controversy regarding Mr. Chamberlain's speech declaring that the differences between England and Germany resemble a family squabble which is soon set right in view of common interests.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECHES.

OUTBURST OF INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.

FRESH CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY.

DEPUTY'S VIOLENT LANGUAGE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

An "Englishman" cablegram, dated London, Dec. 12, states:—There is an extraordinary outburst of popular feeling here at Count von Bulow's speeches.

The London papers consider Wednesday's speech uncalled for and unjustifiable and Friday's inadequate.

Meanwhile a fresh campaign of calumny has arisen in Ger [illegible] press at home affecte to be ex- [illegible] of endurance. [illegible] delighted but is inclined to side with Eng [illegible]pparently thinking the Latter will now be attracted into a dual alliance.

The Austrian and Italian papers are hedging, being exercised at Count von Bulow's mysterious references to the Triple Alliance.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" says the anger in England at Count von Bulow's speeches may have far reaching consequences. The Deputy he so mildly rebuked said "Chamberlain is the most accursed scoundrel on God's earth and the British army are thieves and brigands."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHAMBERLAINS RIPLY TO BULOW.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S POPULARITY.

LONDON JAN. 13.

The papers generally declare that Mr. Chamberlain's popularity has been increased by his reply to Count von Bulow.

FRENCH PREMIER AT ST. ETIENNE.

SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC.

M. Waldeck Rousseau, speaking at Saint Etienne, reviewed the successful Republican legislation and said that the twentieth century was rising on the ruins of Royalism, Orleanism and Imperialism which had disappeared for ever.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR THE RED SEA.

Signor Marconi states that he is about to establish a station for wireless telegraphy in the Red Sea.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER M. P. SENT TO PRISON.

Mr. O'Donnella member of Parliament has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for unlawful assembly at Raheely.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

The Crown Prince of Siam and his brother lunched with the Czar and Czarina yesterday.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day, and the steamer Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

KIPLING'S NEW POEM.

THE POPULACE AFFRONTED.

NO MORE THE PEOPLE'S IDOL.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, January 12th, says:—Kipling's "Flannelled fool" poem has roused a storm of indignation and its writer's fall as a public idol has been as sudden as his previous elevation.

PROPOSED INCREASED DUTY ON TEA.

PROTESTS FROM INDIAN PLANTERS.

SIR ROBERT GIFFIN'S FORECAST.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The Englishman's Cable states the "Times" advocates increasing the tea duties as proposed by Sir Robert Giffin who has written predicting enormous increase in the national expenditure which may become permanent after the war is over.

He adds that it is impossible to further increase the strain on the already over-burdened income tax-payer and proposes a tariff to add enormously to the national revenues, tea being prominently mentioned.

The "Englishman" says:—The suggestion to increase the home duties on tea has aroused a storm of indignation among tea planters. We are in receipt of a large number of telegrams from various centres in Bengal and Assam on the subject. It is impossible to doubt the sincerity of the feeling that is being manifested. Planters fully realise that not merely their incomes, but their whole means of existence are at stake, and are apparently determined to fight the proposal to the utmost limit of their powers. The necessity for developing immediate agitation is generally understood, for if the proposal is once allowed to take practical shape, it is almost certain to be carried through in spite of all the protests. We make the following selections from the telegrams which have reached us:—

From the Darjeeling district:—"We strongly protest against the increased duty, which means ruin to thousands. The news seems incredible. The increased tea duty would be absolutely ruinous."

From South Sylhet:—"If three pence extra duty is put on tea, it means an enormous check to consumption and ruin to many concerns, which can now barely keep their heads above water to meet the expenditure."

From Sibsagar:—"We strongly protest against being taxed at 125 per cent. above its value. It means the collapse of the industry. The increased taxation on tea means the last straw which will break the back of the industry."

The Indian Tea Association propose appointing a deputation to wait on the Viceroy in reference to the question.

THE VACANT SEE OF CALCUTTA.

BISHOP OF COLOMBO'S REFUSAL.

Referring to the offer of the See of Calcutta to the Bishop of Colombo and the latter's refusal of it, the "Englishman" says that with men in India of the ability, experience and learning of the Bishops of Madras and Lahore, it is difficult to understand why the Government should look further afield.

Pending an appointment, the Bishop of Bombay as the Senior Bishop in India officiates as Metropolitan.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO BERLIN.

A German paper contradicts the statement that the Prince of Wales has been invited to Berlin, adding that King Edward recently proposed sending his son to Berlin to congratulate the Kaiser on his birthday and the latter replied that he would be welcome.

SIR MACKWORTH AND LADY YOUNG.

Sir Mackworth and Lady Young leave India about the 7th March.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA.

AN EXPERT COMING OUT.

In a report on the subject of wireless telegraphy, the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Consulting Engineer says an expert has been engaged by the Government Telegraph Department, and has started for India and he has arranged for him to advise the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

GIFT OF ROYAL PORTRAITS.

The Maharajah of Mymensingh has bought two portraits of their Majesties the King and Queen for presentation to the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Marine Court here investigates into the recent collision between Messrs. Ralli Bros.' launches Ambrosius and the Indian river steamer Wave.

THE CALCUTTA SESSIONS.

The trial of 17 cases at the High Court Sessions before Mr. Justice Buyer, commences to-morrow.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGREE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

VISIT TO THE BOER CAMP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDNAGAR, JAN. 13.

Sir M. M. Bhownagree visited the Kapurvadi Tank Famine Works yesterday. He was entertained at a banquet in the evening by the Parsi community at Mr. Cursetji's Hall.

In reply to Mr. Davar's eulogistic speech he said that cheap popularity not being his aim, he must work conscientiously and sincerely for the moral and material advancement of India on the lines he already followed which he firmly believed were productive of greatest good to India.

Sir Muncherji visited the Boer Camp this morning with Major Dickinson, conversed with several Boer officers and carefully inspected the arrangements.

Subsequently he visited the American Mission Famine Orphans' Home, where he was received by Dr. Hume and shown over the institution. He also visited other industrial institutions of the American Mission and left for Poona this afternoon.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Sangola left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Golconda arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa, left here outwards yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mazagon (extra) arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Yarra left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 12th inst., at 9 a.m., and she is expected here on Wednesday the 15th inst. at 6 a.m.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s, s. s. Massilia arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-4
3 per cent.	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	25 3-4

THE USE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

A small Conference is sitting at Calcutta to discuss the recommendations made in connection with Sir Edward Law's proposals for popularising the use of currency notes.

Its members comprise Mr. Lindsay of the Bank of Bengal; Mr. Hamilton, Commissioner of Paper Currency; Mr. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Cox, Comptroller General; Mr. Harrison, Accountant General, N.-W. P. and Sir Edward Law.

THE FIGHTING ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

Lieutenant Grant, 27th Baluchis, and Lieutenant Corry, R.E., who were wounded in the recent action on the Mekran Coast are both recovering.

The former was shot in the shoulder and neck. The latter was shot in the right wrist and shoulder and had a slight sword cut in shoulder and hand no bones being touched in either case.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Norton, No. 1 Mountain Battery, is ordered home

The following reliefs are sanctioned:—2nd Suffolk Regiment from Quetta to Karachi and Hyderabad; 1st West Yorks from Karachi and Hyderabad to Quetta; 1st Scottish Rifles from Lucknow to Nowshera, and the 1st Hampshire Regiment from Nowshera to Lucknow.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FETE.

A MONSTRE EFFORT.

THERE ought to be no doubt about the success of the Fete which Her Excellency Lady Northcote is at present arranging for. The last Fete held in Bombay took place under very different circumstances to those under which Lady Northcote's present effort will be held. Famine and plague, resulting in general depression, were difficult odds to fight against even when the object was the alleviation of the suffering caused by those two evils. But on that occasion all native races co-operated in a most hearty fashion to ensure complete success for the undertaking. The present effort is for just as deserving an object, and one which will appeal just as strongly to the native races. The women of India, indeed, ought to be especially grateful. The object of the present effort is to augment Lady Dufferin's Fund which has been organised to provide proper medical aid for Indian women. Apart from this fund native women would have to be treated solely by male practitioners; now they can obtain practically free medical aid and nursing. Surely this is an object for which everybody can and will co-operate in the heartiest of fashions. That Lady Northcote has always been deeply interested in the welfare of the native communities, is a matter of general knowledge; and when she calls for help in an effort such as the present, the response should be immediate and liberal. It is sincerely to be hoped that anticipations as to the amount likely to be realised will not prove an overestimate. It is hoped that by the effort a sufficient sum will be raised to bring the total of the fund upto two lakhs of rupees. When this total is reached no further appeal will be made to the public for donations. The Fete in aid of the famine, two years ago, was even more successful than ever had been anticipated—the present event with conditions very much more favourable ought to be more successful still.

The Fete is to be held on March 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th and the venue, as on the previous occasions, will be the Oval. The present effort, however, will be on a much larger scale than the previous one, and whereas in 1900 only half of the Oval was occupied, this year practically the whole will be utilised. The grounds will also be laid out in a much more elaborate fashion. The whole ground will be lighted by electricity. It has been arranged for performances to be given by Harmston's Circus, who, it will remembered, were in attendance at the fete two years ago. Troops from Colaba and the native regiments also stationed in Bombay will give military displays in an arena specially prepared, and a special feature of these side shows is to be presentations of the Earl's Court Spectacle the "Canton River." This is to be produced on a large scale. Already a number of ladies have proffered their services at the stalls at which articles are to be offered for sale. There will be a number of other side shows. Mrs. Crowe and Mr. Jeafferson will again arrange for "The Theatre Royal," where private theatricals on the occasion of the previous fete were such a success. Major Collis Barry will preside over an X. Rays exhibition. There will be a "cafe chantant," and visitors to the fete will also be able to dine on the ground if they wish to do so. Innumerable other attractions will be offered—such as shooting galleries and other side shows of a similar character.

Messrs. Marshall, Reid, T. W. Birkitt, and E. W. Crum are undertaking the secretarial duties that the mass of business connected with the organisation of the fete involve. These gentlemen, who may be relied upon to do everything in their power to make the fete a success, will be glad to receive donations, or promises of articles for sale at the stalls. They are also willing and anxious to receive suggestions as to additional attractions on the show ground. The grounds will open every day at four o'clock, and they will close each evening about 10 or 11 o'clock. Just before the conclusion of the each day's programme there will be a display of fire works.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE Amir of Kabul has presented the Mullah of Hada with a complete set of the publications of the late Abdur Rahman, including the famous "Takwim-ud-din" and "Targhib-ul-Jehad," with a request that the Mullah should introduce their teaching among his disciples. We may take it as pretty certain that the sermons which the Mullah founds on these writings, will not tend towards the peace of the border. At present we hear of him in Hada, which is full of Mullahs who have come together for the Ramazan, busy preaching to the masses on the sacred duty of loyalty to the "King of Islam," i. e., the Amir. He has also appointed "Khalifa" in the person of a certain Sofi Burhan-ud-Din, an Afghan by birth, who is to be sent as the Mullah's emissary on the borders of Tirah and Waziristan—a mission of mischief it is safe to assume.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, brings the following passengers:—

Apcar, Mr
Barr, Mr and Mrs
Barnes, Mr
Butler, Mrs H
Brown, Mr W A H
Brierley, Mrs
Coles, Mr C H R
Chapman, Mrs E B
Cowley, Major
Chark, Mr and Mrs John and 2 children
Chrie, Mr
Covell, Mr W H L
Dialy, Mr O H
De Costs, Mr and Mrs D R
Dampier, Mr G K
Egerton, Mr W
Finlay, Mrs
Finlay, Mr
Fischer, Mr F N
Gardner, Mr A G
Gennell, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Gardner, Mrs and infant
Gaudice, Mr
Hughes, Lieut C C
Harris, Miss
Jacobs, Mr G
Krobo, Mr G
Lamten, Lieut F H
Perkins, Capt A
Percival, Mr and Mrs P
Relf, Miss
Rabitg, Mr
Symes Scott, Mr G P
Stapleton, Mr B
Tait, Mr G J
White, Miss
Wilkinson, Major W

THE Hon. J. Scott Napier, C. M. G., the other day told a meeting of Gordon Highlanders the following story:—"There was a private in the Gordons serving under Lord Roberts in India who had inherited some property in New South Wales, and who in consequence obtained his discharge. When he got as far as Calcutta he heard that trouble had broken out in Afghanistan, when he asked to be allowed to join the colours again. The request was granted, and he served all through that campaign, going at its close to his property in New South Wales. On General Roberts's return to England, he was feted and made the hero of the hour, in the manner in which Great Britain knows how to honour her generals: yet amid all the rejoicings and the claims upon his attention, Lord Roberts found time to write him (Col. Napier) and ask if he would let him know this man's address, as he wished to communicate with him personally to mark his appreciation of his conduct and of that of the Gordon Highlanders"

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE RUGBY GAME.

THE ENGLISH CUP COMPETITION.

SOME THOUGHTS ON GOLF.

CYCLING NOTES AND NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

Fog and frost cut short on Saturday the "Pythian games." At Exeter the ground was too hard for the second Rugby Union trial match. Several fixtures under Northern Union rules were postponed for the same reason. At Bury and Stoke and Derby fog put an end, prematurely, to Association League matches. At Nottingham the referee did not permit the Newcastle United game to be started. These arrears will have to be made up in the second half of the season. The Rugby Union trial match will be played if possible on January 4, so that it may serve to assist the Selection Committee in choosing the England team for the Wales match a week afterwards. The Wales team has already been published. Its most notable feature is the choice of the Dark Blue full back in place of W. J. Bancroft, perhaps the best all-round full back that the Rugby Union game has ever known. Bancroft has played in thirty-three internationals. He began with an appearance against Wales in 1889, and since then he has never been left out of Wales international teams. He was never a great tackler like J. F. Byrne, who at one time got very near to the Swansea player's level, but as a tactician, as a man who could kick huge distances with either foot, and as a man who could place goals from most difficult angles he was unapproachable. The Wales team includes a majority of old internationals—Gwyn Nicholls, R. T. Gabe, and W. Llewellyn, the three-quarters; R. Jones and R. Owen, the Swansea halves; and three forwards. On paper the team is a formidable one. With it Wales may possibly succeed in beating England, and if she does it will be her initial triumph on the Blackheath ground. Two members of Parliament watched the Northern Union game on Salford's new ground. To kick off at football matches is, Lord Rosebery in his Swansea speech pointed out, no small part of an ordinary present-day Parliament man's duty. But Mr. Groves and Mr. Lees Knowles took the passive part of onlookers only on Saturday. The ground had been "wrapped up" as a protection against the weather for several days, and it was in tolerably good playing condition. All the circumstances attending the opening of the ground were of happy omen. The "gate" was one of 17,000 people, and the game ended in a victory for the home club. As a game it varied in quality. There was fine tackling and good defensive work generally on both sides, and there was plenty of lively and vigorous play, but there was ground for much disappointment in regard to passing. From the backs of both Swinton and Salford one expected something unusually good in the way of combination, but there were many blunders instead. Lomas scored the Salford goal, and was consequently the hero of the day. Swinton supporters sympathised with Hampson, who was rather severely starved by his colleague, and at least once with the conspicuous loss of a good scoring opportunity. Warrington had a hard-earned victory over Huddersfield, decided by a converted try scored after the interval. The visits of Broughton Rangers to Runcorn and of Brighouse Rangers to Leigh were postponed because of the frost.

There is an example of the trouble that may arise from the postponement of games in the tone of the negotiations that are proceeding between the Northern Union Committees of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The county match originally fixed for a Saturday in the middle of November had to be cancelled because of the severe weather. Yorkshire have made two proposals for a new date, and both have been rejected by Lancashire. The first suggestion was the match should be played last Saturday. That was put off because of the opening of the new ground at Weaste. Then came a suggestion for March 1. Lancashire did not like that date because their match with Cheshire and the cup ties will be near at hand. Shrove Tuesday has been suggested as a more convenient date, and since Shrove Tuesday is a day of holiday and therefore a day when the all-essential "gate" may be counted on Yorkshire ought to agree to it. The one point of interest in the Northern Union championship now is as to whether Lancashire will tie with Cheshire. If they do there will be a chance for assembling that crowd of 44,000 people which one is told the new ground at Weaste will accommodate. There were eight Association League matches arranged, and only four were finished. Everton, on their own ground, which was hard and slippery, managed to beat Bolton Wanderers, but only by a single goal. Bolton Wanderers had previously lost six out of seven away matches, and one expected them to have a bad time at Goodison Park, but, on the contrary, they looked uncommonly like making a draw in the closing passages of the game. On a very heavy ground at Sunderland, from which the snow had been swept, Notts County started well by opening the score, with one of those lucky goals scored on the rebound after the ball had struck the crossbar. But Sunderland were always far and away the better side, and they won in a fashion which promises a fine and interesting struggle on their part for premier honours. At Small Heath the expected happened; the home team, playing against Sheffield Wednesday, a team that is far more formidable at Owlerton than anywhere else, managed to hold their own. At Blackburn, on a half-frozen surface the Wolverhampton team never got into a likely stride, and lost by two goals. Of the unfinished games, that at Derby was left in the most interesting position, for Grimsby were on even terms five-and-twenty minutes from the close, and they had enjoyed a lead at the interval—a rare experience in their away matches. Manchester City, playing more hopelessly than ever, were two goals behind at Stoke, and Liverpool appear to have little to expect from the conclusion of their game at Bury. Two other teams in the League, Aston Villa and Sheffield United, played friendly games only

The competition proper for the English Cup will begin with the knocking out of five teams in the first division of the League. One team, Small Heath, has already disappeared. The match of first importance in the North will be that at Liverpool, where the two local clubs have to fight for supremacy. In Manchester two weaklings, Preston North End and Manchester City, will decide which is the weaker. Bury have had the good fortune to get drawn at home with West Bromwick Albion as their visitors, and Blackburn Rovers have a similar advantage at the expense of Derby County. Bolton Wanderers have to go to Wolverhampton. Stoke, who have only lost one League match on their ground this year, are to be visited by Aston Villa. The cup-holders, Tottenham Hotspur, have to meet Southampton. That is the chief item in the Southern circles. Of the other draws it cannot be said that they are at all likely to create much interest. The football programme for the Christmas holidays is one that is very full, but if hard weather continues half of it will necessarily be cancelled. The interesting arrangements of the Manchester Rugby Union Club for their holiday series—Fettesian-Lorettonians, Birkenhead Park, and Old Bromsgrovians—have already been published, but at the time of writing bandy and skating seem likely to replace football. Amongst leading Association teams Everton has the heaviest list. On Christmas-day they receive Aston Villa, on Boxing-day they go to Wolverhampton, and on Saturday they are due in Manchester. The principal match under Northern Union rules is that on the new ground at Weaste—Salford v. Broughton Rangers.

J. W. Crabtree, the Aston Villa player, has given some interesting views on the subject of professionalism in the future. He greatly regrets the limitation of players' wages. Professionals, he says, thought they were very interesting personages until they were debarred from obtaining a wage higher than £4 weekly. Now they realise that they are a collection of nonentities, without any power in the football world. Crabtree hints that the limitation of wages is likely to produce a dull level of mediocrity in professional football. A man will have no inducement to show that he is a player of exceptional worth. He will be prepared to give what he thinks is £4 worth of football and no more. The standard of professional play is not improving, and artificial restrictions like the wages rule are unfair to players and clubs and the game alike. Crabtree "wishes to goodness" that the players had had a union of their own by which they could have worked to resist the proposal. But they had no union; consequently they had no strength, and now they have to upbraid themselves for "gross carelessness and lack of foresight" and the pecuniary losses that have in many cases followed.

Neglect of the tricycle by manufacturers is responsible for a good deal of the comparative disfavour into which the three-wheeled machine has fallen. The manufacturers who are devoting some attention to the tricycle trade bring to bear none of the energy which has resulted in the production of featherweight bicycles. In particular, it is common to equip tricycles with extremely heavy full roadster tyres, although tyre strains and tyre risks are less formidable on a three-wheeler than on a two-wheeler. Hundreds of riders successfully use open-sided road-racing tyres on bicycles. All the featherweights of the shows were thus equipped, and the weight-saving and life-giving properties of these tyres ought to be a leading feature of the modern tricycle. Yet not only do makers thrust thick and heavy tyres on tricycling customers, but usually supply them with non-slipping treads which serve no useful purpose on the stable broad-gauge machine. Nor do the makers supply the one-eighth roller chain as a rule, although its strength and durability have been demonstrated to the full on countless bicycles. An experienced tricyclist, scaling only 8st. 4lb. and never riding very fast, recently applied to one of the leading firms for a tricycle suitable to his special need. As makers of featherweights they might have modernised their tricycles, but instead of that they offered him a machine scaling 42 1-2lb., to which 5 1-2lb. would be added if he accepted the full equipment of a free wheel and a second brake. No wonder that the tricycle is not popular. The weight specified bears no rational relation to the excellent results of modern bicycle design. There are still plenty of users of tricycles, and there would be many more if their type of machine were better contrived. Many tricycling enthusiasts will never give up cycling, and will never become bicyclists. Many bicyclists who are inclined to give up cycling might be persuaded to continue as tricyclists if there were lighter tricycles. There is, it is true, only a small demand, but it might be cultivated, and if so it would certainly increase. A tricycle, in careful hands, runs to enormous mileages with less deterioration than an ordinary bicycle. An excellent example of a well-known make attracted my attention a day or two ago. Its rider said that he had been 15,000 miles upon it, and that on an earlier example of the same make he had ridden 21,000 miles and had afterwards sold it for £12.

It is gratifying to see the Roads Improvement Association coming to the front again. The Roads Improvement Association of the eighties rendered much valuable service to cyclists, and indeed to all road-users, but, unfortunately, owing, if to a difference between the National Cyclists' Union and the Cyclists' Touring Club, it came to an untimely end. A few years ago it was reformed, but not until quite lately has it shown any signs of life to speak of. Now it has in Mr. W. Rees Jeffreys an honorary secretary who combines a fine enthusiasm with that rarer quality, a capacity for work. At present the Association seems to be more concerned with large measures such as the nationalisation of roads, than with local details, and it is to be feared that it must continue to work wholly on those lines unless its committee are prepared to emulate the original R.I.A. by enlisting as their co-workers the various centres of the N.C.U. and the district associations of the C.T.C. The centres of the Union would perhaps prove the more useful allies, because they cover pretty nearly the whole of England and Wales, whereas the district associations of C.T.C. are comparatively few and far between. In places where an association and a centre flourish side by side, as in Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, and Leeds, small sub-committees composed of members of both bodies might be formed for the purpose of furthering the objects of the R.I.A. That the centres of the Union are in sympathy with those objects—how, indeed, could they fail to be?—is instanced by the fact that lately they have subscribed from out of their limited incomes over £16 to the Association's funds. This sum the General Committee of the Union have agreed to increase to £50.

CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The return from leave of Captain J. G. Greig will probably revive the question of sending a team representative of Indian cricket (European and Native) to England, as that player will be in a position to state authoritatively what chance of success such a team would have against good teams at home, and to make valuable suggestions regarding the personnel of the team; the length of the tour; and the best fixtures to arrange. Captain Greig during his season in first-class cricket at home has had a splendid opportunity of judging how an Indian team would shape on English wickets and if he thinks favourably of the scheme no time should be lost in arranging a visit for, say, 1904. I recommend this year as the best for many reasons. Captain Greig himself would be unlikely to get home again before then, while such payers as W. Troup, E. H. Bray, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, K. O. Goldie, and E. B. T. Studd, all of whom would be certain to receive invitations, would find it easier to obtain the necessary leave. Another advantage in selecting this year would be the help that might be occasionally looked for from Indian players already at home whose experience of first-class cricket would have ripened, Although regular assistance from K. S. Ranjitsingji, B. H. D. Sewell, Mehta, K. S. Singh, and Ahsanul-Hak could not be expected, all of these players would be able to assist in some of the more important engagements, while H. W. Bainbridge the Warwickshire captain who also has a birth qualification, having been born in Assam, might, perhaps, be induced to assist in a few matches. The selection of the team should not present any difficulties of an insurmountable nature. There are of course about half a dozen players whose inclusion would be desirable if not essential to the success of the tour and most of these I feel confident could arrange to make the trip in the year I have named if given sufficient notice.

It would be a disappointment to Indian lovers of the game if, for instance, the tour had to be undertaken without Greig Troup, Goldie, Bray, and Wigram of the European players, and Mistri, Jayaram, Ali Hussan, Narayana Rao, and Baloo of the native players, but even if most of these players found themselves unable to accept an invitation—an unlikely contingency—these would be sufficient good players left from which, with the help that could be obtained from Indian players already in England, a fairly strong side could be selected. It must not however be expected that a scheme of this kind is going to be engineered through successfully by merely discussing the pros and cons in the papers. It will first of all be necessary to form a committee consisting of two or three of the principal cricketers from each of the Presidencies and Provinces, and to do this one of the big clubs will have to take the initiative. Why not the Bombay Gymkhana? A committee selected, the next move would be to go into the question of financing the tour and to ascertain as far as possible through the members of the committee of their respective Presidencies and Provinces, the names of players, who would be willing to make the trip. This much accomplished, it would then be a simple matter to open up negotiations with the Secretary of the M. C. C., under whose auspices the team would go home, and to ask the assistance of such friends of Indian cricket as Lord Harris, Lord Hawke, Lord, Sandhurst, Lord Wenlock, and Mr. C. W. Alcock in arranging the preliminaries of the tour.

No difficulties should stand in the way regarding the expenses of the tour. The home cricket public have had an opportunity of seeing how Indian cricketers shape on English wickets in the persons of Major R. M. Poore, W. Troup, Captain J. G. Greig and K. S. Ranjitsinhji, and are aware that two other Indian players—Sewell and Metha—are qualifying for first class counties, so it is reasonable to expect that an even greater measure of support than that accorded to teams from America, South Africa, and the West Indies, would be forthcoming for an Indian team. This support will be ensured especially if the team includes players whose names are already familiar to home lovers of the game. The reputations of such players as Mistri, Jayaram, Narayana Rao, Baloo and other natives have preceded them and their names would draw large crowds. Nearly all the European players likely to be included in the team would be no strangers to English first class cricket. It now remains to be seen what steps Indian cricketers will take to organise a tour to England.—Yours, &c.

R.

Another incident in the recent operations might lead the military authorities to consider whether it is not time to suggest what officers should carry on these expeditions. Captain McVean, of the 45th Sikhs, carried a revolver, with which he had one shot hitting his man on his revolver. The second and third shots missed fire. The Mahsud then got in a shot which struck Captain McVean on the arm, when he was killed by Lieutenant Wheatley of the same regiment who carried a carbine.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. REBSCH.

THE WORK OF THE TRUST.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings. Mr. D. E. Wacha presided and there was a good attendance of members.

COLABA RECLAMATION.

The discussion as to the Colaba Reclamation Scheme was continued, the resolution before the Corporation, tendered by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, being that the report of the Standing Committee (who do not sanction the scheme of the Improvement Trust) be approved and adopted.

Dr. Katrak was the first speaker. He was against the scheme, and said the financial part of the undertaking was of little consequence. He appealed to the Corporation to consider again the arguments set forth by Mr. Rebsch before the Improvement Trust. There was a question of sanitation more than of finance.

Mr. S. Rebsch said that in an ordinary way members of the Corporation must feel that great deference was due to any report submitted by gentlemen whom the Corporation chose to nominate to report on particular matters which were best discussed by a small number of persons. He knew there were a few gentlemen who were constantly serving on these bodies and he wished in every case, when it was possible, to give its support to the report which they had submitted as the result of their deliberation to give it. But in this case the Corporation had before them practically two reports One of them was a report by six members of the committee, and the Corporation had also to consider the minutes of dissent with full details given by four other members. In a small matter like that which had been before the committee now for about five or six months, one would have imagined that it would have been easy to get every detail—everything that had to be re-considered, and to have submitted to the Corporation, a conclusive, a final, and, if necessary, a condemnatory report regarding the scheme. Well, six months had passed, and now the Committee reported to them. First of all they gave a half-hearted and a doubtful expression of opinion against the intrinsic merit of that scheme. Quite at the end they gave general opinions—objections raised to the scheme from other points which struck him at being absolutely irrelevant. Another point which struck him about that report was that to it were not attached either the report of the Commissioner or that of the Executive Engineer, officers who were invariably consulted when the Corporation or a committee wished to form an opinion about facts with which it felt it could not perhaps deal in full detail. But he thought that the ommission of the accompaniment of the Commissioner's and Executive Engineer's report was much to be deplored and made the report lose a great deal of its value. The only reference to be made to these two reports which had been received was paragraph 3 of the Committee's report. It was said that the Executive Engineer doubted very much that as much as 18 1-2 rupees per square yard would be obtained for the land. After the receipt of that report from the Executive Engineer it was open to the Committee to ask the Executive Engineer to let them know what he though might be realised by that land. But apparently nothing of the kind was done. So before the Corporation could satisfy itself as to the reliability of the forecast, which had been sent to the Corporation in every detail and every figure of which was capable of verification, modification or refutation if necessary—he thought the committee ought to have given the Corporation something better than a negative result as the only remark passed on the Executive Engineer's report, They must remember also that that 18 1-2 rupees was not to be realised for eight years from the time the reclamation was Commenced. The way in which the Executive Engineer's report had ignored was a matter of very great regret, Among the members of the Corporation a great many gentlemen were quite conversant with all the details connected with the values of land in the city of Bombay. It was no use, he continued, for the Corporation to transfer the matter now for a further report to the Executive Engineer. They were all able to judge of the values of land. When he told them the values of land on Malabar Hill and Cumbala Hill were from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per square yard, and that the Port Trust itself had recently sold land in Colaba not nearly so well situated as that which would be created by that reclamation scheme at upwards of Rs. 20 per square yard in the immediate past, he thought they would see that if the Executive Engineer was right in his conjecture the price would eventually be 18 1-2 rupees, at any rate, if he had not believed in the Executive Engineer's report, he for one would not have been a party to submitting the scheme to the Corporation preparatory to make any representation to Government. He would mention that although the report was not published, he was informed that the Executive Engineer had stated that all other estimates which had to be considered in regard to the financial forecast with his estimate of outlay, he considered to be ample,—so it was not only the fact that the estimates for immediate requirements were sufficient, but also there was ample provision for unforeseen contingencies. As regarded the Executive Engineer, he thought it was exceedingly unsatisfactory that the committee did not obtain a further exact estimate of what the Engineer thought might be obtained. As regarded the Commissioner's report to the committee, they had a brief statement in paragraph 7 of the report to the effect that the Commissioner did not concur in the report. Therefore, from the direct point of view they had before them a declaration that the estimate of expenditure had been warranted or considered as correct by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Murzban, a gentleman of very large experience, and beyond that there was nothing to condemn that scheme. Well in regard to a scheme of that kind which was admittedly a matter for financial criticism more than any other, he thought that the materials before them were extremely poor. They had got the committee's report, and the Improvement Trust Report, which was detailed in paragraph 2 with one small omission, and that small omission he ventured to point out. It was said that the cost of the work was calculated to be Rs. 6,14,000 or 10 1-2 rupees per square yard. He begged to point out that this sum was not the cost of the work at all. The cost of carrying on the work was 4,50,000, and the balance which went to make up Rs. 6,14,000 was composed of compound interest charges and compound interest from the date of expenditure up to six years after the completion of the work, that was to say, altogether seven years at compound interest had been added on to the estimate of cost. If realizations on account of that land came about sooner than six years' completion, there would be a proportionate increase in the financial success of the work. As regarded the financial position of the scheme, he felt certain that every body must agree with him when he said there was no doubt about its success. That scheme apparently had been objected to by a great number of gentlemen who had already spoken on the subject, through fear of a repetition of what happened 35 years ago when people talked of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme. He ventured to think that that sort of argument would carry very little weight with the Corporation. They had a reclamation right over the Back Bay, it was true, but they would notice from the map which had been sent to the Corporation that the area to be reclaimed in the present scheme was a very small piece, and it was already above water during a greater part of the tide. It was the cream of all the reclamation they could do. If they tried to carry out a scheme of gigantic size, he thought that there might have been some doubt about it, but the scheme was one which could be carried out without excess of cost or loss from a financial point of view. So much then as regarded the direct condemnation of the scheme put forward by the Improvement Trust. The committee themselves did not attach very much importance to that condemnation. They felt they had a poor case. The scheme thus worked out they said, "does look tempting," and Mr. Mehta said in his speech "there was no particular harm about this little scheme." What he feared was that if it were sanctioned, the corporation would hereafter have reclamation schemes dealing with every side of the island pushed upon them every few months. But he hoped that when the Improvement Trustees felt they were justified in carrying out schemes, and at times moreover when the price of land was likely to rise very much, the corporation as a business body would be able to decide such cases on their merits. If in future any such schemes were put before them, he implored that they would not pass them unless they were satisfied that those schemes were going to be financially successful. The principal weight of that report lay in paragraph 4 when the committee said the strongest objection against the scheme was that the corporation ought to devote their energies primarialy to the improvement of the worst plague spots of the city. That sounded very wise, especially the word "primarily." But did they "primarily" buy a horse or a cart, or did they "primarily" look at their banking accounts to see if they had money to buy it. The whole paragraph was full of grave advice. It was frequently mentioned at that board that the Municipal Corporation gave the Improvement Trustees a contribution. He very seldom heard the unfortunate Trust mentioned without that remark. Well, did every member of the corporation realize that the Municipal Corporation's contribution, a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 a year, represented only half the resources of the board. A similar sum, or very nearly a similar sum, would be realized by the board from the properties vested in it, and chiefly vested in it by Government. For that very statesmanlike act, an act of kindness to the city of Bombay, which at that time was very low down indeed owing to the prevalence of plague, the Corporation had to thank the late Governor, Lord Sandhurst, who induced the

Government of India to vest in the Board a large area of land at a small fraction of its market value. The object of this was to give the Trust financial aid for the very large operations which it had to undertake. It was found that the Municipal contribution of Rs. 5,00,000 was insufficient to carry out the enormous amount of work which had to be done. It was considered that the Rs. 5,00,000 which the Corporation contributed would be too small, and so the Government added on a further sum—assets which would produce something like Rs. 5,00,000 a year. He thought it was important that that fact should be borne in mind, and everybody should be fully aware of all the facts. If that were so, the Trust would not be carped at as being seizors of that contribution. He hoped that it would not be long before the Corporation saw marked results from that contribution. But they must know that a body like an Improvement Trust could not begin its work in a day. Was it necessary for the Improvement Trust board to have such a large revenue as ten lakhs of rupees? He would ask them to answer the question themselves. Every year the Corporation spent a lakh of rupees on the improvement of streets. He believed that had been going on for twenty years. But he defied anybody to find out any concrete results from the expenditure spread as it was over such a large number of years. What the Improvement Trust wanted was to do their work promptly and thoroughly. It was their business to see to the development of their resources, so that they might be in a position to meet a rapidly increasing expenditure. It might not be new to every body present that the process under which the Improvement Trustees had carried out their work would result on the whole of the improvements which were being made in the city being paid for by Municipal grant supplemented by the contribution of Government, that was to say, that the yearly grant from the Municipality and the sum received from the vested areas, would result after a number of years in a complete clearance of all the accounts incidental to the improvements of Bombay. It was incumbent upon them at that time to add to their resources, because under section 6 of their Act, it became an obligation on their part to pay 3 per cent. on the scheduled value on both Government and Municipal properties from the year 1908. The Committee further boasted of their report by giving undue prominence to few words that he once said at the board "Mr. Hebsch," said the report, "stated that the Trust had ample funds if it had the working power. It was not so much a question of working resources as of capacity." He did say that; he pleaded guilty to it. But if they would follow him for a few moments, he thought he could explain his position in that matter quite clearly. Every one of them, who had occasion to build a house, or construct a mill, or build a road, would know at what point most trouble took place. It was a very easy matter to construct a house, or a mill, or a road when they had got the land on which to place their house, their road or their mill. If for instance, the construction of a road necessitated the acquisition of several hundred interests, long and small, costing a very large sum of money, he thought they would admit that, the difficulty of carrying out a work of that kind was not in the mere construction of the road but the difficulty lay in the acquisition of the properties. They had constructed many miles of roads during the last year and properties belonging to themselves. They had also made a mile or two of roads on properties that they had actually brought, paid for and acquired piece by piece but they would understand that the execution of work like that depended in the first place upon the preliminary negotiations arising out of a large number of interests. Therefore, when he said that they had got funds but they had not got the working power, he was sorry that he had not been questioned before. But he thought that what he said would be understood by every gentleman of intelligence present. Indeed, he thought, it would be clearly understood where the pinch came. It was a very easy thing to carry out the Colaba Reclamation scheme but it was a totally different thing when they asked the Trust to carry out a little scheme of improvement. The members of the Trust admitted the desirability of doing such work. The whole city was convered with spots that they would very much like to clear out, but was it possible for any Corporation like themselves to deal at once and fully with all these areas of the city. They had themselves got such a big programme on hand that for the next three or four or five years they would have a big struggle to keep up with their acquisition arrangements. He hoped that there would be no misunderstanding him when he said what he had said about working power. But he required no working power so far as the Colaba reclamation was concerned. The trouble there was about acquisition. He hoped that in future there would be no doubt as to the position of the Trust and the Corporation in regard to that matter. In concluding his remarks he said it was the duty of the Corporation not to send forward a report such as they had before them, because it was absolutely inconclusive. He felt sure after the explanation he had given to the board that the whole question really rested on one point. Was the scheme financially a sound one, or was it not? If it was regarded as sound, they should recommend it to Government for sanction. He supported Sir Bhalchandra's amendment.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetji contended that supposing the scheme was a complete financial success, the question was whether it would improve those slums of the city, which were crowded like sardine or do any good to the poor? Although the City Improvement Trust had expended lakhs of rupees during the last three years, the conditions of the native town remained the same. The present reclamation scheme would not, in the opinion of the speaker, improve the insanitary condition of the city and therefore he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said that the time had not come to sanction a scheme of that nature, because within the near future they would have to drop the improvement trust and the epidemic disease Act.

Major Mayne in supporting the amendment said that the difficulty which lay before the Improvement Trust was not with regard to money or labour, but of acquiring properties. The other day they had before them the question of widening Church Gate Street and while admitting the desirability of widening that congested part of the city, they all realised the difficulty of acquiring the properties for the propose. Supposing it took five or six years to acquire the properties, would the Improvement Trust allow all the money in hand to lie idle during that period? He thought the scheme was a very reasonable and profitable one.

Mr. S. D. Khote opposed the amendment. He said that though the scheme might be a financial success, there were other considerations which they should bear in mind. There was no necessity at present to go in for a scheme. Such a scheme should be taken up last.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation approved the reclammation scheme put forward by the Improvement Trust on the understanding that the execution of the scheme would not in any way delay the carrying out of the schemes already notified by the Trust for the improvement of the insanitary area. He said that the amendment would allay the fears entertained by the opponents of the scheme.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas supported the scheme which, he said, was recommended by the Bombay Extension Committee in 1888. He challenged any one to point out a spot more suitable and less expensive than the one in question for a reclamation scheme.

Mr. K. M. Shroff in opposing the scheme said that the Trust was formed not as a money making department, but as a money spending department. He condemned the policy of the Trust in allowing buildings to be erected on Hornby Road and other localities for a few hundred rupees and thus blocking up all entrances to westerly breeze in the Fort. He said that the members on the Trust had failed to carry out the duties entrusted to them, and that they would not be committing a more aggregious mistake than by passing the amendment.

On the motion of Mr. R. K. R. Cama, the debate was adjourned.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

OBJECTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following are the minutes of dissent from the report on the Colaba Reclamation Scheme, submitted by several members of the Committee:—

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna says:—I regret I am unable to concur in the Committee's report. The Committee objects to the scheme mainly on two grounds, namely, the doubtful nature of the anticipated profits and secondly that the Board ought to devote their energies primarily to improve the worst plague spots in the City. As regards the first ground the Committee observes that the Executive Engineer doubts very much and the Committee shares his doubts, that as much as Rs. 18 1-2 per square yard would be realised on an average for the reclaimed land.

The capital cost of the scheme will be Rs. 6,14,942 the annual charges, including interest and maintenance of works, will be Rs. 27,000. The estimated revenue from the reclaimed land, including receipts under Section 73 of the City Improvement Trust Act, will be Rs. 52,776, that is, taking the valuation of the leased plot at Rs. 18 1-2, the net profits from the scheme will be Rs. 25,776 per annum after paying charges of all kinds. It is to be noted that the estimate of return is based on the increase being derived from so long a period as six years after this work is ready for occupation, while interest charges are provided for in full, so that the Trust have put forward a most cautious estimate of returns, embodying the minimum probable return and the maximum possible expenditure. Even if so low a sum as Rs. 17 per square yard for the building area is realised, the net profit derived from this scheme will enable the Board to raise capital amounting to Rs. 5,72,800 at 4 per cent., plus 1-2 per cent. sinking fund, for the carrying out of other urgent and important schemes in the City which in the opinion of the Committee ought to be taken up early. The Chief Engineer and the Chairman of the Board, who are both Officers of ripe experience, possessing expert knowledge, have gone carefully into the details of the scheme. They consider the position of the foreshore selected for the scheme to be excellent, and well sheltered from the force of the sea, and requiring no heavy works to protect the outer face. There seem therefore no reason to apprehend difficulty in the foundation which will materially affect the value of the land for building purposes as the Committee stated:—

I think the Board is justified in taking up this reclamation scheme because it it only by developing their resources in every possible way that the Board can hope to deal adequately with the insanitary areas in the City. I do not think the Committee has given sufficient weight to this important consideration.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey said:—

I agree generally with the principal enunciated by the Committee, viz, that all available power as well as resources of the Trust should for the present be received for the improvement of the filthy, ill-ventilated localities, which contribute so largely to the death-rate of the City. It is necessary that no costly schemes should be undertaken by the Trust, simply for the sake of beautifying the City. I am strongly against reclamation schemes generally, but in this case the scheme proposed by the Trust seems to be well thought of. Our Executive Engineer is of opinion that their estimates are correct, ample provision having been made for unexpected contingencies. I have no doubt that the rate will be realised as much as the Trust estimate, but even if they get a little less than Rs. 18-1-2 per square yard, the reclamation scheme ought to be taken up, provided it pays its own way.

Mr. F. T. Hutchinson said:—

I entirely agree that the Corporation should give its support to this scheme, since I have satisfied myself that buildings erected upon the reclamation will not interfere with the free circulation of the sea breeze through the thickly inhabited quarter to the north-east of its site.

Major C. B. Mayne observed:—

I am unable to concur in the Committee's report. Revenue raising is required for the carrying out of sanitary improvements, and for this reason I am in full accord with this particular proposal of the Improvement Trust for the Reclamation of land at Colaba.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ahmednagar on Sunday, says:—Sir M. M. Bhownaggree arrived here yesterday afternoon and was received at the station by a large and representative assemblage consisting of the Vice President, Chairman, and Commissioners of the Municipality, leading merchants and members of several communities. The same evening Sir Muncherji attended a large gathering of the principal residents of the city held in his honour at the Cursetji Hall. Khan Saheb Edulji Rustomji, Vice President of the Municipality read the address. He was followed by Hakin Abdul Rezak, a leading Mahomedan citizen, who showered praises at Sir Muncherji for his good work in parliament. The address was then presented to Sir Muncherji enclosed in a beautiful silver casket.

In the course of the address it was stated:—

"We are certainly proud of the position you have been enjoying as M. P. for Bethnal Green, and we take the opportunity of expressing our sincere gratitude to you constituents, which we ask you to convey, for the confidence placed in you by them by twice returning you to the First Assembly of the World. We have appreciated your strenuous and arduous efforts for advancing the cause of Technical and Industrial Education in and out of Parliament, and we are confident that they will bear fruit in regenerating and reviving the dormant industries in India. We know of the anxious interest you have been evincing in the welfare of India by visiting as many places as you can during your short sojourn out here and by keeping an open door for the just grievances of the people, and we are quite sure that you will wield the influence, the large influence, that you have been able to create by your inherent qualities, to redress them by representing them in their true light to the powers that be. We trust that your visit to India at this particular juncture will add to your knowledge and experience and will bring in better and more beneficent results."

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who on rising to reply was greeted with loud cheers, said that the welcome they had given him, had for reasons he would presently state, touched him more deeply than any of the se numerous receptions which he had met with in the course of his present tour. Referring to the several points mentioned in the address he promised to convey their message of thanks to his constituents in Bethnal Green for their repeated confidence in him. He dilated at some length on the crying want of a well-regulated system of technical and industrial education in India, and expressed his belief that now that the Viceroy had taken the subject so thoroughly in hand, there was every probability of a sound and effective scheme of such instruction being promulgated before long (cheers). Alluding to the reasons of his being so deeply touched and impressed by his reception at Ahmednagar, Sir Mancherji said: In the first place I could hardly expect a busy township like this to concern itself so much with my brief visit, which I am paying mainly to see the Boer Camp, as to organize a formal movement for my reception. And in the second place, I confess to having had a notion, that owing to the very few personal friends I have in this part of the Deccan, it was likely that the ideas prevalent here regarding myself and my work would be hazy, if not actually distorted, if your knowledge of them was derived through those few channels which have failed to convey to the popular mind the temper and difficulties amid which numbers of the Imperial Legislature have to steer their course, I am happy to find both these

MISGIVINGS FALSIFIED

(cheers.) Nay more, the weighty words in which you, Sir, have offered me the welcome of this large and representative body of your citizens, but too plainly show that they bring to bear a keen observation on the public affairs of the country and are capable of forming a sound judgment thereon. It is undoubtedly gratifying to me personally to have your assurance that my public work has commended itself to that judgment, but the particularly impressive lesson conveyed by your utterance is that the more mature thinkers and workers in the prominent cities of India are now freely showing that moderation in the discussion of public affairs, that patience with views from which they happen to differ and that desire for the proper study of questions on which they wish to deliberate, which are essential to the creation and growth of a healthy public opinion, (Loud cheers). Without these attributes and without the forbearance which concedes to one's opponents the same honesty of purpose as one claims for oneself, no amount of intelligence or energy can train either individuals or communities for effective participation in public life. You, my friends, representing the various races which form the population of Ahmednagar in combining as you now do to offer me a hearty welcome regardless of the differences that occasionally arise between those who work for the common weal, are acting up to that

HIGH STANDARD OF CITIZENSHIP

and love of country which sinks all petty considerations in the one supreme purpose of securing national advancement (cheers). It is the function of the true patriot to extract the good that is in them all and press it into the service of the country. You have approached me now in that broad spirit of patriotism and it is for that feature of your demonstration that I feel deeply gratified to you, and willingly respond to your call to continue my efforts in the service of this dear country of ours. (Loud applause)

Dr. Hume of the American Mission then spoke at some length eloquently expressing his extreme satisfaction at the line adopted by Sir Muncherji for the revival of Indian industries, and for the good he has been doing to India in Parliament.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th January.

1. The Squadron will parade for drill on the Church Gate sands to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 a.m.

Dress—Marching order, Puttee Gaiters.

2. Members not in possession of havresacks, water bottles, and canvas ration bags are requested to apply at once to Sergeant Instructor for the same.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 18th instant.

2. The Parades for the week will be as under viz:—

Letter D Company will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 14th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.

Letters A B and C Companies will parade on Thursday the 16th instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 5 p.m.

Dress for the above parades:—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

3. The Rifle Range at Cooria will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday next the 18th instant (from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.) All members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing are requested to do so with least possible delay.

4. It is notified for information that all the above parades will count as Commanding Officers Parade.

5. Extract from General Orders, Military Department, dated 20th December 1901, is published for information:—No. 1151—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Frederick William English is granted the honorary rank of Major.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

INQUIRY AT BELGAUM.

THE GOKAK CANAL SYSTEM.

THE Irrigation Commission arrived at Belgaum, January 9, from Bijapur at noon on Wednesday proceeded to Gokak in the special train to inspect the lake there. A sitting was held on Thursday at the Collector's Office when several witnesses were examined.

Mr. Rudraganda Chanvirganda Artal, Deputy Collector, in replying to the President, he said in the Belgaum district about 60,000 acres of land were irrigated by canals, tanks, streams and other natural sources, and the area thus irrigated was 6,899 acres last year. The stream waters were brought into use by means of "kutcha" dams. There was no system of "bhandara" in the district. Some of the rivers here were too deep and were not suitable for "bhandaras." But some of the streams would allow of their being made. Applications were not made for takavi for constructing large tanks and canals.

AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

There was, however, an exception. The Government had given the Sar Desai of Sarsang Rs. 75,000 as takavi during the last four years to build a large tank, capable of irrigating 1,000 acres of land. The Sar Desai was a Jat Inamdar and he himself had spent about Rs. 25,000 on the work. The construction was at first undertaken as a famine work. There was no applications for the pumping out of water from rivers by means of steam power. A project of that character was mooted some time ago, but had to be given up. There were very few tanks in the Belgaum district compared with other districts. In the Chikori taluka there were about 400 tanks. They were very small and used for rice irrigation. He thought there was room for the extension of small tanks. He was of opinion that special encouragement by means of grants-in-aid be also given to enable landholders to provide themselves with windmills and other appliances for getting water. He had not known of any applications having been made for takavi advances for such purposes, but they were made for making wells and tanks. There was generally a very good rainfall in Belgaum, which sufficed for rice crops. No tanks were required for the irrigation of rice, but they were necessary for growing sugar-cane when the rainfall was not sufficient. The Chikori taluka was the most fertile taluka in the district. In 1887 there were 4,293 irrigation wells in the taluka, which had now increased to 6,457, showing an increase of 50 per cent. The best tobacco was grown in it and had a good market in Bombay, Mandvi, and other places. It also produced the best jagree. The average rainfall was 25 inches. The deep black soil in certain parts, of the taluka was not suited for well irrigation. The Athni taluka resembled Bijapur in many respects, and he did not think much irrigation was possible there. Athni was one of the worst talukas in the Bombay Presidency.

THE PEOPLE AND THE TANKS.

He received many applications for takavi advances to make wells. It took about a fortnight before the money was advanced; as he had to make inquiries as to the merits of each case. Formerly the people could manage the supply from large tanks themselves, but now they would have nothing to do with it, because they had to pay assessment.

The President: Would it be better to reduce the assessment, and allow the people to manage the tanks?

The Witness: No; the tanks should be kept under the charge of the Chief Engineer only.

Mr. Ibbetson: If the people were able to manage the tanks twenty-five years ago, why cannot they revert to the old system now?

The Witness: Now they understand these things better. They say that since an assessment is being levied they are not bound to keep the tanks in order.

Proceeding, he said roughly speaking a small tank cost about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000, and irrigated from five to ten acres. The upkeep of public tanks was a question of some importance, because they were liable to become useless by the silting of their beds, and there was a large number of such tanks.

THE INTENTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie said the question had been under the consideration of the Government, who intended to have these tanks repaired, as their disuse meant considerable loss of revenue. It was calculated that these repairs would cost about twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

In reply to Mr. Higham, the witness said as it required more money to deepen the tanks, they could only raise their banks. The black cotton soil in the district did not admit of irrigation. Attempts made in that direction had failed. There are some streams in the district which were suitable for "bhandaras."

Reply to Mr. Ibbetson, he said the whole of Athni Gokak, and parts of Chikori taluka were subject to famine. There were only fifteen tanks in the insecure or famine parts of the district. Well irrigation was mainly in the secure parts of Chikori taluka. When he said that it took two weeks for the cultivator to get takavi, he spoke in reference to famine years. In ordinary years the time taken was from four to six months. In famine time a summary procedure was adopted for considering the applications. He thought there would be a consideralbe loss to Government if a summary inquiry were introduced in ordinary years also.

Mr. Ibbetson: Supposing Government were to give up irrigation revenue in respect of tanks they are not prepared to keep up and tell people to make use of them as they like, do you think the people will keep them in order?

The Witness: They will manage small tanks, but not the large ones.

But if, as you say, they were formerly able to do so, why should you consider it a hopeless case now?—I cannot say. They will not keep them in order.

Supposing the Legislature gave you power to compel them to put the tanks in order, do you think they would then manage it?—Yes.

THE INTEREST ON TAKAVI.

Proceeding, the witness said the proportion of unirrigable black soil to the cultivable soil of the district was one to four. He suggested that the Government should reduce the rate of interest charged on takavi advances from five to three per cent. The Bunia charged the ryots from twelve to twenty-four per cent. on the money advanced by him, yet he thought that in order to encourage people to build wells, the interest on the takavi might be reduced.

Mr. Ibbetson: What is the period ordinarily granted for the repayment of takavi loans.

The Witness: About ten years.

Is that enough?—Quite sufficient.

You have heard no complaints of that being too short a time?—No.

With reference to making earthen dams across nullas, the witness said so far as he could make out something like 6,000 acres of land were watered by this means. The Government did not charge the people anything for this. A man could not build a bhandara without leave from Government. It took about two or three months to get the leave. If the people were allowed to make use of the stream water the area of land thus irrigated would be doubled. It would come to 12,000 acres. But this area lay in the secure parts of the districts. The dams and bunds were not generally in good repair. There were many "kutcha" wells, which could not be made "pucca" for want of funds.

Examined by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the witness said "thals" and bunds were advantageous in famine years. Much area could be protected in this way.

TWO BAD DISTRICTS.

Mr. P. J. Fitz Gibbon, Executive Engineer, Belgaum, examined by the President, said Athni and Gokak were the two talukas which had suffered most during the famine. With regard to Athni there was under contemplation a tank scheme which was very promising. In the famine of 1896 the construction of the Tansi tank was started, and after spending about two lakhs of rupees, the scheme was found to be a hopeless failure. Its fatal flaw was absence of foundation. Its depth was about 35 feet. No deep borings had been taken, and the soil was found unsuitable for a high dam. It was a very good site for a tank because it commanded an area of 90 miles. It was a very large tank, the dam being three-quarters of a mile long. He was quite satisfied it was of no use. At Gokak the second section of the Gokak Canal was at present under construction. It could hold 900 million cubic feet of water. It commanded an area of 70,000 acres of land, out of which a little over 10,000 acres were irrigated from it. It was estimated to cost 91 lakhs of rupees, and several lakhs had already been spent. Its total length is 58 miles. It would take fifteen years more to complete the work. They had in view another scheme near the existing canal, which would submerge land worth about two lakhs of rupees.

THREE TANK SCHEMES.

In reply to Mr. Higham, the witness said there were three tank schemes under consideration at present: Hudulgi, Argandi, and Balliwar. The only promising extension of the Gokak was to the east of Athni. He should be inclined to carry it out at once. It was a protective work. It could not be a productive one, because it commanded black soil. He thought they could do the work for six or seven lakhs of rupees. It was very useful for a famine work, and should be kept for famine purposes. If they submerged the land in carrying out any scheme they had to pay compensation. The people in the Belgaum district had a hunger for land and would not allow a yard to go out of their hands. His idea was to purchase land and re-sell it.

In reply to Mr. Ibbetson, the witness said the level of the subsoil water in the district had now considerably fallen, and when it rose again it would be possible to increase well irrigation in the Athni taluka. In 1897 about 50 feet was the normal depth of water in the taluka and the soil was fit for irrigation along the Krishna. Maize and fodder crops were grown largely in a famine year. There was a great demand for maize, and exports were made to the Panch Mahals. The ordinary rabi, jowari, sweet potato, garden crops, and sugar-cane could also be grown. The Athni taluka had almost been depopulated forty per cent. of the population having migrated during the recent famine. His present experience was that he could not get ordinary labourers. Men had all gone, and the women were left behind. He had experience in sinking wells. He had sunk 30 or 40 wells in the Belgaum district on account of the Local Board. The large ones cost from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000. He did not think a "pucca" well could be made under Rs. 1,000. For an a ordinary large well 50 years would be a safe life to assume. It must be found on the rock and not on the "mooram."

CANAL IRRIGATION.

On the Gokak Canal the water he gave for irrigation was not in excess of the supply. The proportion of irrigated area under sugar-cane was very little. He did not encourage the irrigation of sugar-cane, and did not accept applications for such irrigation in hot weather. Applications for water were made every year. If a man did not apply for it in the beginning of the season and subsequently asked for it he was charged double rates. In neither case they took water without his leave. The object of the application system was to prevent people from surreptitiously taking water. Practically there was no delay, because before his permission was obtained the people helped themselves with the water.

The Commission then adjourned.

At the sitting of the Commissioners on Friday morning Mr. R. C. Brown, Collector of Belgaum, examined by the President, said if the Gokak canal was so extended as to carry water to certain nullas the cultivators would irrigate their crops year after year. He thought there was much field for the extension of well irrigation. That could be done by improving the existing wells. He did not think there was now much field for new wells, as a great many wells had been made during the last five years. Large takavi advances had been made for the purpose, especially in recent years of successive distress. But he doubted whether the money given was wholly appropriated for the object for which it was given. In the famine years the people got the takavi very rapidly—about a fortnight or three weeks after the submission of their applications. The reason was that in most cases the money was directly given to them by the Deputy Collectors and other high officers, who went to the spot and made personal inquiries. He did not think there was any check on the manner in which the money was spent. In many cases money had been spent for improving wells and embankments. He thought the construction of "thals" would also be of great advantage in the time of famine, but these works should be supervised by Government engineers, who should be made responsible for the proper carrying out of the works. Athni, Gokak, and Parasgad talukas suffered much from the famine, and he thought they could be best protected against famine by an extension of improvment of wells.

THE ATHNI TALUKA.

Mr. Narayan Ganesh Nadgir, Mamlatdar, Athni Taluka, said he had been Mamlatdar of the Athni taluka for the last two years and a half. During the last ten years, 850 wells had been constructed in the taluka, out of these 381 had been made with takavi advances. They were mostly "kutcha" wells, and lasted from ten to fifteen years where the soil was hard. He thought, in order to encourage people to make wells, Government should charge less interest for takavi loans than they did at present. He did not think if these advances took the form of grants-in-aid and the Government recovered the same by means of a water rate the people would appreciate the arrangement. All the wells that contained water were used for irrigating maize, potatoes, and juvari. The people often had borings made for wells, but in 75 cases out of 100 they did not succeed in getting water, though borings were sometimes made 40 feet deep. These borings cost on an average Rs. 50. The Government had provided the district authorities with boring appliances, but the experiments proved unsuccessful.

ALLEGED MISAPPLICATION OF MONEY.

Mr. V. S. Kupkar, District Deputy Collector, advocated the extension of the Gokak canal as far as Kolari nulla, and urged that the people might be encouraged to construct canals.

In reply to Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, he said takavi advances for wells were liberally made to the people, but on an average only half the amount advanced was actually spent on the work originally intended. In the case of wells about 75 per cent. of the advance was used, while only 50 cent. was spent on the construction of thals, bunds, and embankments. The money actually spent included the value of the labour which the ryot himself and the members of his family gave. Middle class and well-to-do people, however, spent the whole of the takavi money, and added something to it out of their own pocket. It was difficult to discover misapplication of money advanced for "thals."

Mr. J. E. Whiting, Consulting Engineer, submitted a carefully prepared paper on the subject of irrigation, in which he sketched the outlines of a scheme to combine bhandaras with field tanks. It contemplated irrigation from a series of weirs or "bhandaras" along steep torrents and tributary streams to a series of field tanks.

In reply to the President witness said the irrigation done by these tanks would be about four or five acres. The tanks could not hold water for more than two weeks, but when the rains ceased they would be able to give two waterings to the crops which would be very beneficial. Asked as to the advantages of protective and productive canals, he said he was strongly in favour of keeping reserves and making extra storage to contend with a possible scarcity of rain. If he were in charge of a canal he would give all a minimum average and store the rest of the water for a famine year.

The Commission arrived at Dharwar on Saturday evening.

THE UNEASY ROCKS.

EARTHQUAKES are the cause of much destruction, but what is the cause of earthquakes? The scientific fellows say the heat inside the earth, and the big rocks trying to get into more comfortable positions. That being so we can't cure earthquakes; the cause is too deep and too big.

Here is a matter easier to handle and yet not easy enough to make us vain or conceited. Humility and modesty are well-fitting coats for the backs of the best of us.

"Rheumatic fever laid the foundation of all my trouble many years ago," says Miss Jane Williams. Yes, but what laid the foundation of the rheumatic fever? The man who can answer *that*, with a sound of sureness in the talk of him, will do more good than the long headed statesman who captures a fresh foreign market or cuts off the heads of a million Chinese Boxers.

Whatever may turn out to be the cause of rheumatic fever Miss Williams (with lots of other afflicted persons) has no doubts about the effects of it. "The early attacks," the lady tells us, "left me very weak and low. They took away from me pretty nearly all my relish for food, and the power to digest (I mean to digest quickly and thoroughly) the morsels I did eat."

Does the reader think Miss Williams has put the cause and effect in the true order here? She thinks so, to be sure. But we will not be hasty to conclude. She wants us first to hear the rest of her story.

"After meals," she goes on to say, "my stomach became filled with wind and I was tortured with pains in nearly every part of my body. They were worse, however, in my chest and at the pit of my stomach. I was often bilious, too, and had violent sick headaches."

(Thus far she speaks you perceive, of indigestion or, as it is sometimes called, acute dyspepsia. He is the same hungry beast, though—weather we put a Latin or a Greek collar on his neck).

"No matter what I did," continues Miss Williams, "my strength would not come back; and small wonder, for I could neither eat nor sleep properly. Instead of getting stronger as the months passed by I grew more feeble and depressed."

We can well credit that. If all at once the wind mills, the water-mills and the steam-mills should stop grinding grain for a year what should we do for bread and cake?

"My life," says this patient woman, "was one dreary and monotonous round of suffering and weakness. I was always weary and exhausted, although I did no work to make me so. All the strength went out of my back and at last it got to be so painful and weak I couldn't even sit up. *For seven years I spent most of my time on the couch*, unable to get about the house."

"At length, and a tiresome length it was, as the doctor's medicines seemed to be doing me no good, I was in some way led to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few weeks the improvement began. At first it was not much to notice, but it kept up, and little by little my strength returned.

"The Syrup gave me an appetite, a *real* appetite, and I began to enjoy my meals as I had not done during all the years I have spoken of. I had no longer any pain after eating and oh, what a relief it was to eat and not be punished for it. I need only add that in the end Seigel's Syrup restored me to health and strength, such as I had not been blessed with for time almost out of mind.

"Once in a while when, through thoughtlessness or for any other reason, I feel a touch of any of my old symptoms, I fly to my bottle of Seigel's Syrup and that marvellous medicine sets me right. I believe I owe my life to it and my *health*, which is better than life. If you think what I have said may be useful to others you may print it as you think fit." (Signed) Jane Williams, Chapel House, Llanrug, near Carnarvon Wales, September 4th, 1900.

Anybody who would like to see this lady may find her at her home at Llanrug, a village between Carnarvon and Llanberis, and a very pleasant spot in summer, where she does her work and commends Seigel's Syrup to all.

Earthquakes are caused by the mighty fires in the earth's bowels and rheumatism is caused by indigestion The latter fact is of the greatest practical importance.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

THE final report on the sesamum crop of the Punjab for 1901 states:—Formerly this report used to be prepared on the statistics of 16 districts, but this year it deals with 22 out of 31 districts of the Province. It is, therefore, useless to compare the results with quinquennial or decennial averages which are based on the statistics of a smaller area.

The first forecast of the sesamum crop framed in July last estimated that the area sown was only 171,300 acres, but as sowings had not been completed by that time, the second forecast prepared in October 1901 raised the estimate to 189,400 acres. The actual crop inspections, however, made immediately after the submission of the second forecast show that 211,500 acres were sown with this crop, as compared with 218,500 acres in the year next preceding. The decrease is confined to the districts of Karnal, Umballa, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Mooltan, Jhang, Gurdaspur, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh, while in the rest of the Province the area under this crop has increased. The decrease is most marked in Kangra, Jhang, Gurdaspur and Mooltan. It is attributed to excessive moisture at the time of sowing in Kangra, to reduction in the area of temporary cultivation in the Chenab Colony of the Jhang District, to insufficient rainfall in Gurdaspur, and to the injury done to the previous year's crop by "Mula" (an insect) in the Mooltan District for which reason cultivators were disheartened. In fact the people are generally not very keen about sesamum and pay little attention to growing it when it is possible to raise other crops. They grow it often sparingly with jowar or cotton on unirrigated lands.

The total yield for the 22 reporting districts is estimated to be 339,276 cwts., which is 11·1 per cent. less than the previous year's and 19 per cent. below the quinquennial estimate, although the last two estimates refer to 16 districts only. This result is due chiefly to early cessation of the monsoon rains. In Hissar the crop on dry lands has practically failed, while in other districts the yield is estimated to be much below the average. Some damage was also done by locusts in Kangra and by "Tela" in Jhang. The average outturn this year is 90 seers per acre as against—

117 seers in 1900.
84 „ in 1899.
112 „ in 1898.
132 „ in 1897.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 18th JANUARY.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSED at 7 P. M. MONDAY

The Sandown Stakes—Distance 1 Mile

Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum aged
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart
Mr Iskunder's b aus g Planet aged
Mr T C Naples ch aus g Fitzeros By Eros—Arista 6 or aged

The Lingfield Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr James b aus h Fleet Surgeon 4 years
Mr James' b aus g Fife and Drum 4 years
Mr S. A. Wahed's b aus g Truffle aged
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 5 years
Mr W. Moran's b aus m Veritas By Light Artillery Haidee 3 years
Mr T C Naples b aus m Nancy Till By Wheatmeat mements 6 years
Mr Percy Fischer's ch aus m Victoria

The Matoonga Plate—Distance 1 Mile

Mr S A Wahed's b ar Rashee aged
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Chungiz
Bin g a h Reeman
Mr Moostapha Bin Talib's g a h Lion,
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sandow 6 years
Mr S C P's b a h Foreigner aged
Captain Greville's b a h Leader 13 3
Mr Iskander's ch a h Lord Roberts, 13 3 1-2

The Mahim Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr James' ch a h Nonpareil 13 2
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr Faraj Bin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla 13 1 3-4
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William 13 2
Mr Zeroola Bin Talib's b a h [illegible] 13 2 3-4
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gallant 13 3
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2

The Nursery Stakes—Distance 1-2 Mile

Mr Mathuradass Goculdass b a h Gold Fox 13 2 1-2
Mr Syed Mahomed's b a h Turin 13 2 1-2
Mr Mahamood Bin Mahomed's b a h Basheer 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdool Azis Bin Saif's b a h Hindoostan 13 2 3-4
Mr Dervish Shekli's b a h Hathum 13 3
Mr A S Omer's b a h Sundial 13 3
Messrs Mahomed Bin Atoo and Barrack Mandils b a h Young Sheralt 13 2
Mr Sulleman Obeyed's g a h Ulwar 13 2
Mr Anandji Nanji's b a h Chota Sahed 13 1 3-4
Mr Jackson's b a h Highborn 13 2 3-4
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3

The Adelaide Plate—Destance 6 furlongs

Mr W. Moran's b aus m La France 14 0
Mr T. C. Naples b aus m Nanette 13 3 1-2
Mr A M P's bl aus m Black Swan 13 3 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus good Boy 14-0 3-4

The Heavy Weight Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr K— ch a h Glencoe 13 2
Mr James g a h The Hypocrita 13 1-2
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass ch a h Feeroze 13 2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nazaralla 13 1 3-4
Mr A. R. Amer's b a h Sweet William 13 2
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch a h Bin Rusheed 13 2 1-2
Mr A. M. Buchari's b a h Manilla 13 1 1-4
Mr Hajee Esmail Cassum's b a h Magistrate 13 2
Captain Grevollr's b a h Leader 13 3
Mr C D's b cl m Namuna 13 3
Major England's b a h Naughty Boy 13 3

Second Entries close at 7 p.m. on Tuesday 14th January.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkote correspondent, writing on 9th January, says:—The annual meeting of Karbharis, which had to be adjourned some time ago, was held at the Kothi on the 6th instant and following day, the Political Agent presiding.—Similarly the Rajkumar College Committee also met. The chiefs of Morvi, Gondal, Limri and Virpur who had come for the occasion have now returned to their states.—Dr Pollen, the Customs Commissioner, visited Porebunder and other places last week. It is said that customs depots will shortly be established in some of the important localities of the province.—An altercation took place last week between the railway station staff and the police at Morvi and the Deputy Customs Collector. Mr. Souter, Superintendent of the Agency Police, has repaired to the scene to institute the necessary inquiries.—The Junagurh state has appointed Mr. Charles Frederick Saldanna M.A., late Professor of French, in the Wilson College, Bombay, as Professor of French for the Bahudin Arts College.—Sheth Osman Jamal, the Bombay Agent for the Paletana state and one of our distinguished citizens, generously fed some hundreds of fakirs on the 27th of the holy Ramzan.—The Thakore Saheb of Malia is expected to return from Ahmedabad very shortly.—The Amran Karbari who had been here on his way to Jamnagar, returns to Amran to-morrow. He is active and intelligent and takes personal interest in the administration of his Taluka.—The Japti Superintendent, Rao Bahadur Chamanray Harrai, has left here for his official tour on Monday last.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 10).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R S Lloyd of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Lieut Pandit Piaraylal Atal I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Privilege leave of absence for three months combined with three months furlough is granted to Dr J W Leather Ph D F I C F C S I Assit Agricultural Chemist to the Govt of India with effect from the 15th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself, of it.

Govr. Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie M R I A C I C S Chief Secy to the Govt of Bombay to be a Member of the Irrigation Commission with effect from the 14th Jan.

On return from furlough Mr A P Grenfell Depy Consrvtr of Forests 3rd grade Burma is transferred to the Madras Presidency in the interests of the public service.

Mr J H Lace Offg Convtr of Forests 3rd grade reverted to his substantivl appointment of Depy Consvtr 1st grade with effect from the 13th Dec but will continue to hold the appointment of Assocre Inspt Genl of Forests and Supnt of Working-Plans, until further orders.

On the termination of Mr J L Pigot's appointment of Consvtr of Forest in the Mysore state his services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for a further period of six months with effect from the 3rd Jan for deputation to the Alwar State.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W A Watson Sqdn Comr and 2nd-in-Command 2nd Regt Central India Horse is appointed to be Comndt of the Imperial Cadet Corps with effect from the 15th Oct last.

Capt D H Cameron Sqdn Officer 2nd Regt Central India Horse is appointed to be Adjt of the Imperial Cadet Corps with effect from the 1st Nov.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh Comdt of the Bikaner Imperial Service Corps is appointed to be Native Adjt of the Imperial Cadet Corps with effect from the 19th Nov.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H Joscelyne is appointed under covenant Asst Loco Supdt in Class III grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic or employment on the N W Railway.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A person who had got some little smattering of zoological lore, said one day to a novice that crocodiles were often seen in tears. "Oh, that's nothing," rejoined the novice, "I've often myself seen whales blubber."

A curious clerical announcement is recorded in a Buckinghamshire contemporary under the heading of "Little Missenden Vicarage." It is as follows:—"The vicar regrets to have to inform his parishioners that, in consequence of his advanced age, it will not be possible for him to visit the residents in the hill-tops. He will still be able to perform all the Sunday church duty. If at any time it should please God to send him a pony and carriage it will give him great pleasure to resume his former course of visiting."

An eminent politician and his wife were lately entertaining at luncheon a lady who brought with her a little girl. During the meal the child helped herself to something that was handed round, tasted it, and left it on her plate. Her mother, horror-struck, said, "That is very rude; you should apologise to Lady ——." Whereupon the conscience-stricken infant murmured, through her tears, "I didn't mean to be rude, I, wouldn't have taken any if I had known how nasty it was." Surely a model for all extorted apologies.—"Manchester Guardian."

The lamented death of the Finisher of the Law besides being an impressive lesson in mortality revives some grim memories. His predecessor in office invented the "long drop," and strongly affirmed that it was a specially humane method of dealing with small and light male factors. In urging the merits of his invention at the Home Office he referred to the precedent of Charles Peace, the Bannercross murderer, with an ever romantic eloquence. There was the late Mr. Peace, Sir. Well, Mr. Peace was a very small gentleman. And I gave him the long drop, and he went off as gentle as a summer's eve.—"Manchester Guardian."

The salaries of some of our principal singers are certainly very large, but some allowance must be made for the mortification of being obliged to get by heart and repeat the nonsense assigned to them under the name of "dialogue." With the very liberal encouragement given by the managers of our theatres to authors, it is not a little extraordinary that no genius discovers itself capable of affording rational amusement to the town. We have no wish to be invidious, but really there are some modern productions so destitute of any thing like merit that it is an insult on the understanding even to be asked to attend them.—From the "Times" of December 23, 1801.

Does not the figure of John Bull stand as well as any figure for a fair representation of the English temperament? Canon Scott Holland says he is fat, and that "the fat man's day is past and gone." It was the fat man's day when the Georges ruled. Well, it was not a bad day for England. We lost America under George III, but we had built up the foundations of her prosperity under his two predecessors. We conquered India while the Georges reigned; we won Canada from the French; we beat Napoleon; we took our commerce round the world; we made the English name respected in every quarter of the globe. But, in my case, can it be said that the typical John Bull is a fat man? Is he not rather just comfortably proportioned for doing a hard day's work and making no fuss about it? Leanness is not a merit in a man.—"Navy and Army."

There is a well-known lecturer at Oxford round whose name a whole family of jokes has grown up. He is traditionally reported at an early period of his ministry to have given out the first line of a well-known hymn as "Kinkering kongs," and to have begun a sermon by saying, "We often are conscious of a half-warmed fish rising in our minds." It is said that when he came late to a luncheon party he excused himself on the ground that he had been trying a bicycle, where as there is reason to believe that he had been buying a tricycle; and his engagement was at least pricipitated by asking a young lady, "Will you take me" when he only meant "Will you naketea?" The latest of these inversions—for it would be innocent to call them by their proper name—is reported from a temperance meeting at Oxford. Mr.——, presiding said that though there were grave differences of opinion between various temperance reformers, still they might all unite in accepting the repeal of Lord Port—"Manchester Guardian."

As the use of artillery became more common, and the advantages of portability and a greater rapidity of fire were recognised, guns, except among the Orientals, became smaller, but of better workmanship and construction. Inventors began to try their hands at all sorts of improvements or attempts at improvement, and in the course of a hundred years or so the number of different pieces of cannon, large and small, muzzle or breach loading, was simply legion. There were cannon, cannon royal and demi-cannon, three or four classes of culverins, bombards, mortars, perriers, serpentines, carthouns, cartalls, passevolants, or zebratanas, basilisks, orgues, sakers, minions, mojanes, falcons, [illegible] robinets, fowlers, bases, slings, port [illegible] drakes, aspics, double dogs, and [illegible] of ricadequins, flying dra[illegible] cartridge mortars.—"Gentleman's M[illegible]

An Irishman asked a Scotsman one day why a railway engine was called "she," Sandy replied "Perhaps it's on account of the horrible noise it makes when it tries to whistle.

Colorado and Iowa have both restored the death penalty for murder. There are now only four States of America, in which the death penalty is not inflicted—Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine, and Rhode Island.

The following notice appeared recently in the shop window of a seaside resort on the East Anglian coast much beloved by the day-tripper from London: A good tea, sixpence.—A regular gorge, ninepence.

Edith I hear that you and Fred are quite interested in one another.

Bertha: Don't you tell a soul, Edith, but really I believe Fred and I were made for each other. We have played golf together three times and we never have quarrelled—except two or three times when Fred was clearly in the wrong.

A man is generally at his heaviest in his fortieth year. More people have died from colds than were ever killed in battle. There is one titled person to every hundred commoners in Russia. A shipyard at Ominato, Japan, still in operation, was established 1,900 years ago. There are 130,000 000 people on the face of the globe who don't know what soap is. The ordinary rate of the Thames current is 180 feet a minute; that of the Rhine 540 feet.

The principal deposit of asphalt in the island of Trinidad is at Le Brea, where there is an apparently inexhaustible supply. The pitch lake is 110 acres in extent, or unknown depth, and situated 130 feet above the level of the sea. The removal of 1,720,000 tons during the past thirty-four years has apparently made no impression on the lake. The lake contains no liquid asphalt, but in other parts of the island the kind from which illuminating and lubricating oils can be distilled is found widely distributed. Glance pitch, also found in the island, is used for electric insulations and for black varnishes.

Comparison between the latest British and American census statistics discloses a remarkable difference in the numbers of the males and females that made up the population of the respective countries. In Britain, it will be remembered, the female portion of the population were in numbers at least by far the more numerous section, but in America this state of affairs is reversed, the men and boys outnumbering the women and girls by 1,800,000 in a population of 76,303,387. The excess appears more distinctly, perhaps, when it is said that there are 512 males and only 488 females in every 1,000 people in the United States.

A correspondent says that as the result of experiments he has made under careful timing he finds that the greyhound is the fastest of all fourfooted animals. When going at full gallop it can cover twenty yards a second about mile in a minute and twenty-eight seconds—a speed that comes very near that of a carrier pigeon. There are few thoroughbred horses that can exceed nineteen yards a second. Greyhounds have been known to better that by four yards. Foxhounds have a record of four miles in six and a-half minutes, or nearly eighteen yards a second. This speed is to some extent an inherited gift, as wolves can run at the rate of a mile in three minutes. Nansen says that Siberian dogs can travel forty-five miles on ice in five hours.

It has been suggested that, as the Prince of Wales will now sign himself "George" instead of Cornwall and York, the Duke of Cambridge will have to after his signature to "Cambridge" instead of "George," of which he has hitherto had the sole use. It appears, however, that the Duke continues to sign himself "George," and did so recently in the visitors' book at a country house where he was staying. This reminds me that when the Sovereign is dining out no one at table except Royalty has a finger-glass. This is derived from a quaint and wily Jacobite practice of looking across the water in the finger-glass when drinking the toast of "The King" to signify that the "King over the water" was meant. If there were no finger-glasses they would drink over a wetted finger to attain the same meaning of "over the water."—The London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Gazette."

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE call for reinforcements for South Africa does not slacken, notwithstanding the more hopeful prospect of the situation. Lord Kitchener's last application, as we have seen, is for more Yeomanry, backed by an earnest wish that the new contingent should contain as many as possible of the Imperial Yeomen of the first year. We have in this an evident appreciation of the proper kind of troops required for carrying on the struggle to a successful issue. We have again most strongly emphasised the cardinal principle which should underlie all our operations. The same argument applies to the drafts about to be despatched for infantry battalions, for the new arrivals will take the place of those that pass on to mounted infantry and themselves become mounted in turn. This ample recognition, however, of the right method and the right troops to be employed should be carried further by an equally clear admission that another arm very largely represented in South Africa is no longer required there. For some time past it must have been seen that artillery is not only redundant and superfluous in South Africa, but that its presence there and constant employment has been a mistake. We need not go far for illustrations of this. Time and again we have had reason to animadvert upon the misuse of artillery, of wheels and impedimenta—that is to say: We have seen how columns, intended before everything to be mobile, have been hampered and hindered at every turn. We pointed out this at length last week. It is the guns that have governed the pace; anxiety for their safety has marred decisive movements their loss sometimes inevitable under the conditions, has tarnished some otherwise brilliant achievement. Often enough artillery has been used in quite a wrong sense; long range fire has searched distant positions to verify the whereabouts of the enemy, and at the same time given timely notice of our approach, when with greater caution capture would have followed an advance judiciously concealed. All experience tends to show that our field artillery, admirable and perfect as it is in all points, is by no means wanted nowadays in South Africa.

The propriety of bringing home the bulk of the batteries now at the front cannot be too strongly urged upon the authorities. A certain proportion should be left with Lord Kitchener—say, a full brigade division in each of the three centres of action, with a substantial depot at the base, but the rest should forthwith embark for England. There are are four brigade divisions of horse artillery in South Africa, the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, and the J battery of the 9th Division; a large, almost owerwhelming force of field artillery is there also—namethe, brigade divisions numbered one to fifteen, or forty-five batteries. There are also three companies of garrison artillery, two mountain batteries and many ammunition columns, ammunition parks, and other subsidiary services. No doubt the retention of so large a force of artillery could be defended on the ground that it is is in the right proportion to the other arms of the Service, but yet it is not called for by the exigencies of the present service or for the work to be done. It is no secret, on the other hand, that we are still lamentably deficient in artillery at home despite the almost superhuman efforts made, the purchase of foreign guns, the strenuous exertion of artillery officers at home. The "Royal Regiment" is admittedly insufficiently represented on home stations.

Of course, Lord Rosebery in his famous speech at Chesterfield did not spare the War Office, but he did no more than vaguely condemn its administration. He honestly admitted the great problem of Army reform was too difficult to be solved on a public platform. But he animadverted strongly upon the chief blot on the scheme brought forward by the present Secretary of State for War. We have never ceased to point out that the great and cardinal mistake made by Mr. Brodrick in the early days of last session was his precipitancy. It had, no doubt, seemed of paramount importance to party leaders that some great pronouncement on military policy should be made forthwith, and so Mr. Brodrick, with the rash haste of a ready-witted and very imperfectly-informed politician, blurted forth proposals which were crude and incomplete. The result has been, as Lord Rosebery put it, of this "violent hurry to do something without really and seriously considering what were our wants and requirements that we find ourselves at the end of nearly twelve months with four or five generals at the head of army corps looking hungrily about to find where their armies may happen to be." It has been said, indeed, that the Second Corps, commanded by Sir Evelyn Wood, is made up at this moment of its Chief, an Assistant Quartermaster-General, and a lady typist.

The recent successes of General Bruce Hamilton have attracted a good deal of attention in the foreign press, and one somewhat noteworthy article in the "Fremdenblatt" arrives at interesting conclusions. The writer, who is a military critic, evidently well-informed, remarks that the operations have been typical of a new phase in the conduct of the war, which he believes to be the right one, and one likely to be conclusive. A very short time, he says, will show whether it is not better than all former plans. Sir Redvers Buller's strategy of divided forces which proved insufficient, was followed by Lord Roberts's brilliant operations though, he thinks, we built higher expectations upon them than they really merited. A period of irregular skirmishing succeeded which it was soon seen must necessarily be inconclusive, and then the blockhouse system was established as giving a basis for flying columns of great mobility, containing the Boers in particular regions. Here the writer in the "Fremdenblatt" thinks we are on the right tack, but questions a little whether we have the right men to carry the plans into final execution. He recognises that the means of the Boers are limited, and that time is not on their side. Moreover, they have latterly shown themselves inferior in fighting small actions; and have displayed a manifest incapacity to undertake important operations. "their struggle is a hopeless one, from whatever point of view the situation may be regarded, and one would wish that they might be induced, by their hard experiences, to make an offer of peace and thereby end the war."

Major-General Bruce Hamilton, who has received the thanks of the Government for his services last week in South Africa, is the son of a once well-known officer, General H. M. Hamilton, C.B., Colonel of the Suffolk Regiment. It was his father's boast that on one occasion he was present at a Levee with his four soldier sons, all of whom were decorated. Born December 7, 1857, General Hamilton is the youngest general officer but two in the British Army. Those who have read Sir William Butler's "Life of Sir George Pomeroy Colley" will remember, no doubt, the passage in which reference was made to Bruce Hamilton in connection with the disaster at Majuba. General Colley was Hamilton's brother-in-law, and, it is stated, Colley forbad the young officer, as he was then, being disturbed the night before the action. He was asleep when the column started, and Colley, in bidding farewell to Chaplain Ritchie, whispered, "Take care there is no noise round young Hamilton's tent. I don't mean to take him to-night. There seems a kind of fatality about my staff. If anything were to happen to him it would kill his sister."

Lord Brassey, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, delivered an address on "The Manning of the Navy and the Mercantile Marine," in response to an invitation from the local merchants and shipowners. Sir Charles Mark Palmer, M. P., presided. Lord Brassey suggested as a standard of strength for the Naval Reserve 100,000 men, of which 40,000 to be seamen, 40,000 a steam reserve, and 20,000 naval volunteers. He was in favour of the establishment of school ships, the boys to be trained under naval discipline from the time they were entered as apprentices of the Royal Naval Reserve, and on the completion of their apprenticeship to pass into the Reserve of the Navy. Half the boys entered in the school ships should be of the stoker class. The numbers of school ships should be brought up gradually to 100 each capable of receiving 200 boys, and they should be placed in suitable anchorages on the coasts of the United Kingdom and Ireland. Lord Brassey also advocated State subsidies to shipowners for the training of officers under engagement to serve in the Royal Naval Reserve. He estimated the cost of the scheme at £2,000,000 a year, for which sum an efficient force of 100,000 Naval Reserve men could be enrolled, instructed, and held liable to service in war. The cost of training should be covered by the vote for technical education. The Board of Trade should undertake the administration. The charge for the retainers and training of the Reserve force should fall upon the Navy Estimates.

Herr Siebelin Giebler, a German metallurgist, is reported to have produced a new steel, of which it is alleged that it is about 140 per cent. stronger and 50 per cent. lighter than Krupp or Harvey steel, and that it costs one-third less. The particulars given of these extraordinary qualities will need confirmation before they can be credited.

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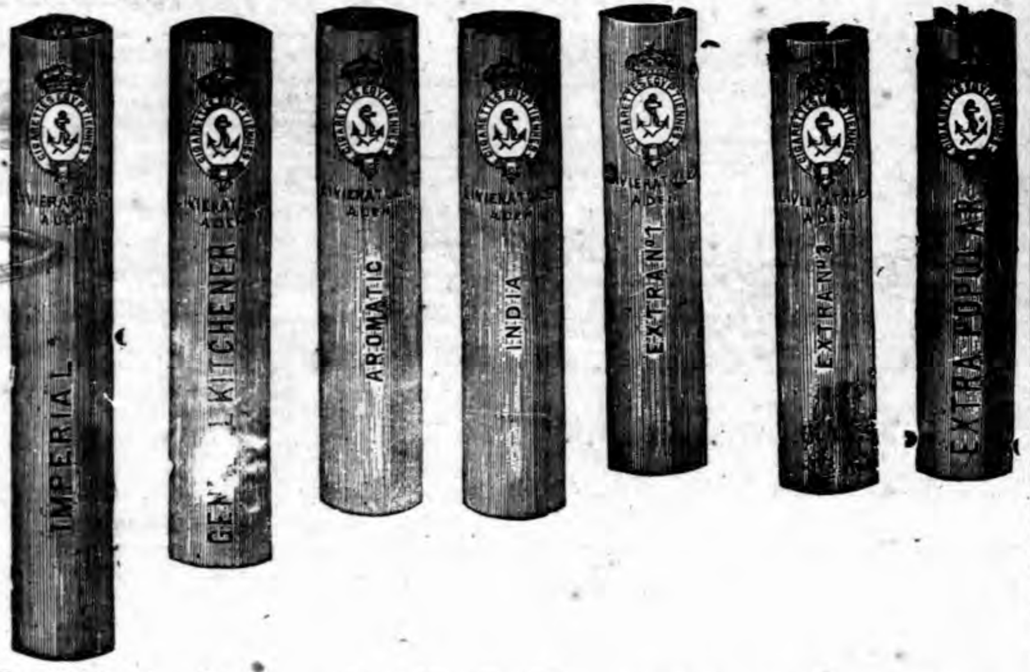

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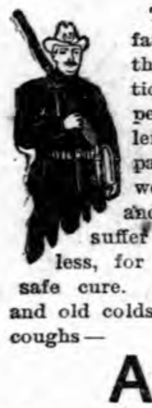

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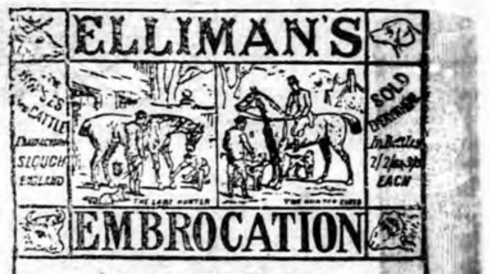

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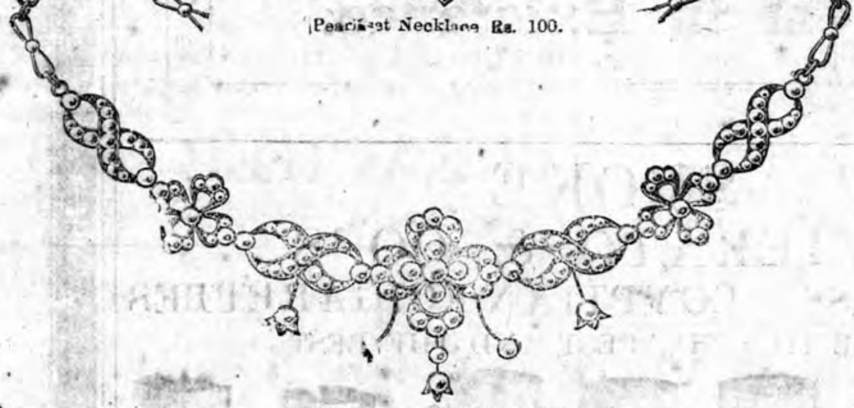
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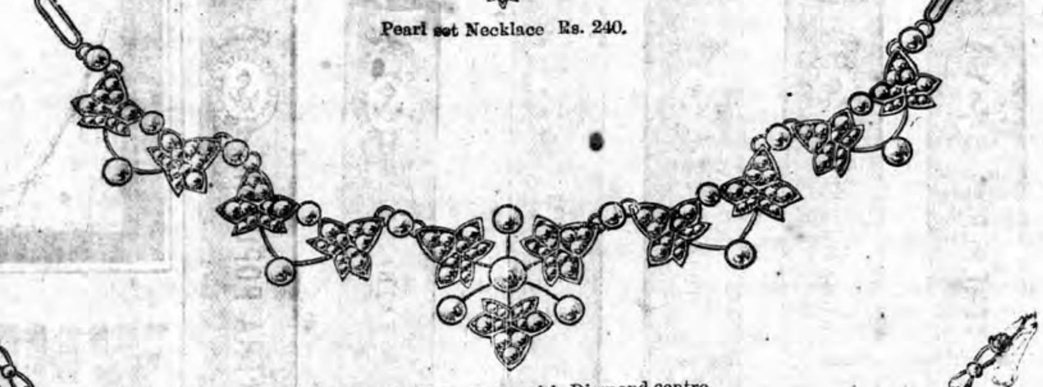
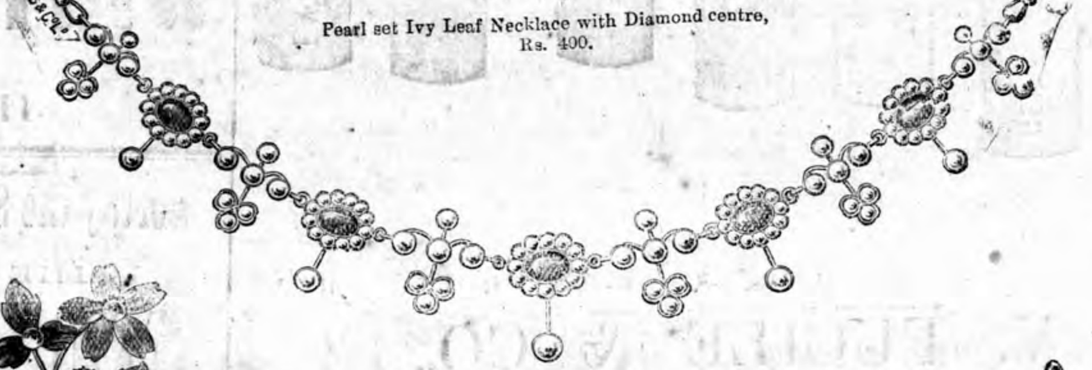
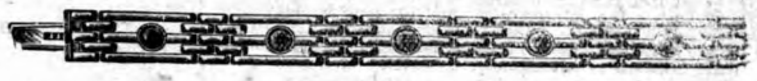

Pearl set Ivy Leaf Necklace with Diamond centre, Rs. 400.


Pearl Cluster Necklace, Turquoise Centres, Rs. 360.

Turquoise and Pearl Neckchain, Rs. 90. Pearls only, Rs. 100.

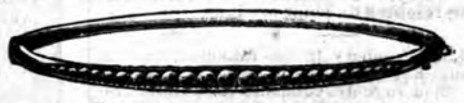

Flexible Band Bracelet set with Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 165.

Flexible Band Bracelet set with Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 145.

Flexible Curb Chain Bangle Pearl set hearts, Rs. 50.

Flexible Chain Bangle set with Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 60.

Flexible Bangle, Turquoise Centre, Pearls at sides, Rs. 200.


Pearl Set Half-hoop Bracelet, Rs. 45.

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Turquoise and Pearl Heart Pendant, Rs. 30.

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